CLEAVE'S WEEKLY POLICE GAZETTE.

Liberty with danger is to be preferred to Slavery with Security.—SALLUST. TRUTH KNOWLEDGE IS POWER. JUSTICE. *A well-instructed people alone can be a free people.*—MADISON.

VOL. III.—No. 10. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836. PRICE TWOPENCE.

GREAT CITY MEETING.

STAMP DUTIES ON NEWSPAPERS.

A COMMON HALL is convened for Monday next to Petition Parliament to Repeal the whole of the Taxes on Knowledge. The LORD MAYOR will take the Chair precisely at TWELVE O'CLOCK. Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. HUME, Mr. GROTE, and upwards of Seventy Members of Parliament will be present.

REPEAL OF THE TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE!

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at the Mechanics' Institute, Grosvenor-street, Millbank, Westminster, on Wednesday Evening, March the 9th, to Petition Parliament for TOTAL REPEAL of the STAMP DUTIES on NEWSPAPERS. D. W. HARVEY, Esq., M.P., in the Chair, at Eight precisely. S. WRIGHTMAN, Sec.

GUILDHALL.

THE amendments of the poor law have not removed the inducement to bring about pauper marriages, by giving portions with young women who are burdensome to the parish. A young man applied for a summons against the beadle of St Bartholomew-the-Great, for not fulfilling a contract made with him to give him 5*l.* if he would marry a young woman of that parish. The beadle gave him his "word of honour" that, on producing the certificate of such a marriage, he should have the reward. He married the young woman, who had a natural child, and, on exhibiting the marriage lines, the beadle put a paper into his wife's hands, and desired that it might not be looked at till he had shut his door. This condition was, of course, complied with; but on opening the paper, it was found to contain only 2*l.* 10*s.*, being only half the sum promised. Sir C. Marshall presumed he was the father of the child he had mentioned. Applicant said he was not; but the father of it was dead, and it belonged to the parish of Shoreditch, while the mother belonged to St. Bartholomew-the-Great. By the new law the husband, and the husband's parish become bound to support the illegitimate child as well as its mother. Sir C. Marshall said it was not in his power to afford the applicant redress; but it appeared to him to be a matter within the jurisdiction of the Court of Requests, because a promise to pay a sum made the party promising a debtor to that amount. The applicant promised to resort to that remedy.

HATTON GARDEN.

LOVE AND ROBBERY.—Henry Green, a fashionably dressed young man, was put to the bar, charged with having stolen some plate, the property of Mr. Samuel Johnstone, 2, Racquet-court, Fleet-street. It appeared from the evidence, that the prisoner was admitted into the prosecutor's house by the housemaid of that gentleman, he having for some time past been making love to her. While on the Premises he contrived to secrete some of the prosecutor's plate about him, which he subsequently offered for sale to Mr. Simmons, silversmith, of Southampton-row, by whom he was detained in consequence of not giving a satisfactory account of the possession of the property, which, having wilfully been broken up, also excited suspicion, and he was given in charge to policeman, 49 E. The constable, on searching the accused, found a number of letters, which he handed over to Mr. Laing for perusal. Mr. Laing said it appeared from the letters that the prosecutor's servant was not the only one to whom he was paying his addresses, and he had very little doubt that he decoyed that game to get admission into gentlemen's houses for the purpose of plunder. The prisoner, who had nothing to say for himself, was fully committed for trial.

QUEEN SQUARE.

OUTRAGE AT A LICENSED VICTUALLER'S.—A most serious prostitute, who has been charged with taken and disorderly conduct at least fifty times, ed Matilda Keene, was charged with the ving outrage at the King's Arms, Dean-street, minster. The prisoner presented the emaci- remains of a handsome woman, and passed in minster by the title of the "Queen of the Al-" (a place of resort for characters of the very description), and it appeared she had gone the King's Arms and demanded, in the most aptory manner, admittance into the tap-room. landlady, knowing her violence of conduct, ed to her entering the house at all. Upon g this decision, she drew forth a poker, she had concealed beneath her shawl, and enced an attack upon the windows of the bar, less than three minutes, eight large squares molished. Mr. Handley, who happened to esent at the time, deposed that had he not tly gone to the assistance of the landlady, erious consequences must have ensued, the er wielding the poker is the most fearful , and threatening destruction to all around Mr. Handley added, that he conveyed the to the station house with great difficulty, attempted to kick, bite, and scratch him the of the way.—Prisoner. And so I will again, so help me ——; and when I'm "turned up. If I don't smash the whole lot, damme."—The Magistrate. We shall take care of that, at least for some time to come; you are sentenced to the House of Correction and hard labour for six months. The prisoner, who did not appear to have anticipated such a sentence, endeavoured to supplicate for a mitigation of the sentence, but upon finding the bench inexorable, she immediately turned round upon Cain, the gaoler, who was in attendance to convey her to prison, and seizing him by the throat, swore that she would not go for all the —— "bellies" in England. Cain, however, was not to be treated with, and in a few seconds the "Queen of the Almoury" was safely conveyed to "durance vile."

THAMES POLICE.

EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF ROBBERY.—Mathew Gahagan alias Fish Cagan, a coal-porter, Charles Catlin a coal barker and thief, well known to the police, and Edward Bryant, an itinerant vender of coke, were brought before the magistrates for final examination, charged, the two former with stealing a great quantity of coal-sacks, the property of Mr. Daniel Cloves, coal merchant, in Lower Shadwell, Messrs John Irving and Co., in High-street, Wapping, and Mr. Richard Mason, of Stratford, in Essex; and Bryant with receiving the property, knowing it to be stolen. It appeared in evidence that the above-named gentlemen had suffered in common with other coal-merchants to a great extent, and that Mr. Cloves' loss in sacks during the last year amounted to 100*l.* A fortnight ago Gahagan was leaving Mr. Cloves' wharf, where he was then employed, when he was met by Mr. Riddell, the foreman, who was on the look out, and observing that he had something concealed under his jacket, asked him what he had there? Gahagan replied, "Sacks, master;" and, throwing two down, immediately took to his heels and ran away. The watchman of the wharf picked up the sacks; and four days afterwards, John Murray, an active policeman of the K division, No. 178, apprehended the prisoner in the neighbourhood of Tooley-street, in doing which he was severely beaten by the prisoner's countrymen, who attempted a rescue. On the following morning, at an early hour, Murray, accompanied by Andrews, a policeman, No. 104 K, went to the house of the prisoner Briant in Charles-place, Ratcliff, and asked him if he had bought any sacks of Gahagan. He declared he had not, nor of any one else. He then went upstairs, under pretence of putting his boots on, and attempted to make his escape, which the policemen prevented, and they found two sacks in his hand, which he was about to make away with, which he declared were all the sacks he had got out of site he had bought of a sack-maker in Rosemary-lane. The policemen proceeded to search the premises, and under his bed found a sack, and in an outhouse in the yard a new one, which had never been used. A sack was also found stowed away in a dark corner of his bed-room. They took him into custody, and on proceeding to a neighbouring gas factory, where Briant had been in the habit of buying coke, Murray and Andrews found thirty sacks, which the prisoner had left there. He then stated to the officers that he had bought all the sacks in Rosemary-lane for 4*s.* 6*d.* each, which statement he made to Mr. Combe, the magistrate, on his first examination; but on a subsequent occasion (the officers having in the interim ascertained that the story he told was a fabricated one) he told the magistrate he had purchased the sacks of a man residing in Dunstan's-place, Stepney. Murray proceeded to the house described by Briant on Saturday last, and took Catlin into custody. On confronting him with Briant, the latter said, "That is the man of whom I bought some sacks," and Catlin admitted he had sold him a few. On the prisoners being placed at the bar, and the depositions read, Catlin was ordered to be taken out; and Briant, in answer to the magistrates' questions, said he had bought four sacks of Catlin, two at a time, and gave him 4*s.* 6*d.* each for them. Catlin was then brought in, and he admitted that he had sold the four sacks pointed out by Briant, who, he declared, only gave 1*s.* a piece for them. They differed, also, respecting the time at which the transaction took place. Mr. Riddell, the foreman, and David White, employed at Cloves' Wharf, said that Catlin had been occasionally employed there as a "scurf" when an extra hand was wanted. Charles White, sack-maker to Messrs. Cloves, identified five of the sacks; among them were the four Catlin said he had sold to Briant. William Brown, foreman to Messrs Irving and Co., and Mr. Robert Meesom, the coal and lime merchant, identified other sacks found in the possession of Briant and Catlin; and the officers, Murray and Andrews, deposed to other facts tending to implicate all the prisoners in the robberies. Gahagan offered no defence. Catlin said he had come honestly by the sacks, and had had them in his possession for some time, ever since the Derby-street brewhouse was burnt down. Briant said he had no knowledge of the robberies at the wharfs, and that he gave a fair price for the property; but the contrary was shown. After some observations from the magistrate on the frequency of these robberies, and the losses experienced by the coal-merchants and wharfingers in sacks, the prisoners were fully committed to Newgate for trial.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

WINCHESTER, Monday.

The calendar is unusually heavy, both in point of number and in the enormity of the offences. It contains 85 names, of which three are charged with murder, two with arson, one with rape, one with administering poison, five with manslaughter, and the remainder with offences of an ordinary nature. There are only seven causes entered for trial, all of which are special jury causes.

HARRIS V. GRAVES.

Mr. Eyre opened the pleadings; Mr. Erle stated the case.—This was an action to recover compensation from the defendant for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter. The plaintiff is a carpenter, residing at Bittern, in this county. The defendant is a clerk in the custom house, in Southampton, having a wife and four children. The plaintiff's daughter entered the service of a Mr. Collins, a hairdresser, in Southampton, in October, 1833, she being then 16 years of age, where the defendant, who is related to Mr. Collins, became acquainted with her. She continued in that service until August, 1834, when she was discharged; after which she resided with her parents, and occasionally met the defendant, who took her to a public house, and ultimately succeeded in effecting her ruin. When her parents discovered her condition she was obliged to leave home, when, pursuant to his directions, she took lodgings in Southampton, where he continued to visit her until she was found out by her parents in May last, who took her home again, and in July she gave birth to a child. These facts having been proved by the girl herself, whose appearance was very interesting,—Mr. Missing, with whom was Mr. Dampier, addressed the jury for the defendant, observing that the girl was not entitled to credit, and that she was not corroborated in any fact by any witness. That this action would not have been brought if the child could have been affiliated on the defendant. The Poor-law Amendment Act required that the evidence of the mother should be corroborated in some material particular by another witness, in order to make an order of affiliation. The jury, therefore, should require similar evidence to give a verdict for the plaintiff in an action of this kind.—Several witnesses were called, whose evidence went to show that the girl was rather forward in her manners, and had been in the habit of keeping irregular hours, and associating with improper persons, while she was in the service of Mr. Collins. They also contradicted her evidence in several material particulars.—Mr. Erle having replied, Mr. Justice Littledale told the jury that if they believed that the defendant was the father of the child, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict.—The jury, having deliberated for a short time, returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 50*l.*—Thomas Clark, alias Thomas Eades, aged 22, was charged with having robbed Thomas Compton on the high road, near Andover, of 12*l.* in February, 1835.—Mr. Rawlinson conducted the prosecution. It appeared that as the prosecutor was returning home from Andover in his gig, he was attacked by four persons, who seized the horse by the reins and pilfered his pockets. Three of the gang were convicted and sentenced to transportation at the last assizes; but the prisoner was not apprehended until lately. The prosecutor identified his person; besides which it was proved that shortly after the robbery he was in the possession of several Andover bank notes, and a knife, belonging to the prosecutor, was found in the possesion of a woman with whom the prisoner cohabited. Verdict—Guilty. Sentence postponed.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT,

YORK, MOND .

This morning Lord Denman proceeded to the Guildhall and charged the City Grand Jury. In the course of his charge his Lordship took occasion to allude to the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, and said that, without giving utterance to any political opinion, he could express a hope that the community would soon be fully convinced of the beneficial operation of the new law, and that the anticipations of its framers would be entirely realized, and the predictions of its enemies would turn out to be unfounded. There was but one case in the city for trial, in which the prisoner had been in confinement on a charge of picking a gentleman's pocket since September last, and is allusion to this case, Lord Denman expressed a hope that the recent change in the law would prevent the recurrence of such a circumstance as that of a person being so long confined in prison upon a charge which it was possible might turn out to be unfounded. John Brown was indicted for stealing a purse from the person of Mr. Thomas Henry Preston, in this city, in September last. This was the case above alluded to. It appeared that the robbery was committed on the first day of the late musical festival in this city. The prosecutor had just come out of the Minster to call a coach, when he was hustled in the crowd, and his pocket picked of the money stated The prosecutor seized the prisoner, and the purse was found upon which the prosecutor identified to be his. Verdict—Guilty. His Lordship said he should defer passing sentence till he had some inquiry made about the prisoner.

COUNTY COURT.

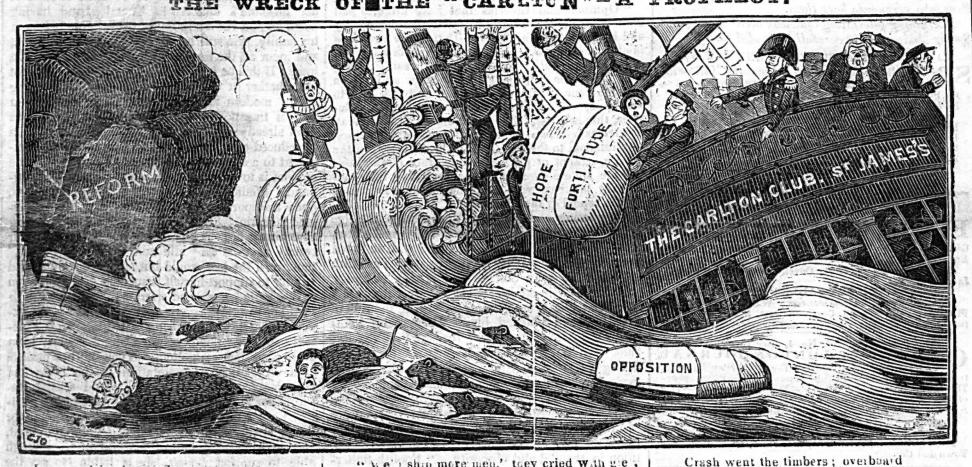
Mr. Baron Parke charged the Grand Jury for the county, and in doing so his Lordship, as is customary, made reference to the particular cases of moment which would come under the consideration of the Jury. The calendar is particularly heavy, and a number of the crimes charged are of the most serious kind. There are no fewer than 87 prisoners for trial. There are six cases of murder, six of manslaughter, six of cutting and maiming, one of administering poison, one of concealment of birth, three of rape, in which eight prisoners are charged, three of offences against the game laws, two of forgery, and the remainder are cases of cattle stealing, stealing in dwelling houses, and from the person. Very little business was done to-day in either Court. It is supposed that there will be the average number of causes. There are two crim. cons., in one of which Mr. Sergeant Wilde is coming down special.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

MURDER OF TWO INFANTS.—Tuesday afternoon an inquiry took place at the Old Vineyard House, Vineyard-walk, Clerkenwell, before Mr. Stirling, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances attending the deaths of two fine new-born male infants, which were discovered exposed in a manner that left no doubt but that they had been destroyed by the unnatural parent, or some other party. The evidence in the first case was as follows:—Mr. James Bartholomew, of No. 45, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, deposed that between six and seven o'clock that morning he was passing along Hardwicke-street, Clerkenwell, when he observed a green-baize bundle lying near a gateway. On a closer inspection he was shocked at discovering that it contained a male infant. Witness immediately proceeded to the station house in Rosomond-street, and gave information to the Inspector on duty, who despatched a constable to the spot, and the unfortunate babe was removed to the workhouse. —By the Coroner. The infant appeared to have suffered severe violence on the head and face. Mr. Whitmore, surgeon, of Great Bath-street, Clerkenwell, stated that he had examined the child. It was full grown, and a remarkably fine child. The afterbirth was not separated. The face had suffered very severe external pressure. On the usual tests the lungs were found to float, and from the appearances witness is convinced the babe lived some time after the birth.—By the Coroner. The pressure on the mouth was sufficient to cause death by suffocation. The Jury inquired of Bugg, the beadle, if any information had been obtained to discover the parent of the infant, or who exposed it? The beadle replied that none had. The Jury immediately returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder against some person or persons unknown." The other infant was found wrapped up in a piece of calico in Spafields Chapel. Mr. Whitmore was of opinion that the child was still-born. The Jury in this case returned a verdict "That the infant was found indecently exposed, but whether born alive and destroyed, or otherwise, there was no evidence to prove."

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—SHOCKING DEATH AND ILL USAGE OF AN INFANT AT NURSE.—On Monday an inquest was held at the Star and Garter, Kensington, on view of the body of George Pinson, an infant, 18 months old, whose death was caused by suffocation under the following very dreadful and afflicting circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the parents, who were respectable persons, residing in Golden-lane, Cripplegate, placed their child out to nurse with a Mrs. Ayton, living in Earl's-court, Kensington. For several weeks before the death of the infant the lodgers in the house, as also the neighbours, were greatly distressed and annoyed at its screams; and the former having ascertained that Mrs. Ayton was in the habit of chastising the poor babe, remonstrated with her upon such conduct, when she replied, "I don't care—I am determined to break him (deceased) of his dirty tricks, or break his heart." On Sunday morning the deceased was heard to cry violently for a considerable time, and on ceasing the nurse alarmed the lodgers, saying, that the child was strangled by having swallowed a piece of bread. A surgeon was sent for, and promptly arrived, and endeavoured to restore the suspended functions of life by every possible means, but without effect, as life was quite extinct. A great number of witnesses were examined, all of whom spoke to the cruel usage of the woman Ayton to the poor babe, who was also frequently severely beaten by the husband. The Coroner and jury animadverted upon such brutal conduct to so young a child, and expressed their opinion that the infant was chastised whilst eating its food, which caused the accident. The surgeon stated that the death of the child was produced by the piece of bread entering the wrong passage, which caused suffocation. There were no external marks of violence to account for death. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death" upon the evidence of the surgeon, and severely reprimanded the nurse, and also her husband, for their cruel treatment of the poor babe.

THE WRECK OF THE "CARLTON"—A PROPHECY.



I saw a vision in my sleep;
The Carlton Club-house sailed the deep,
A well-rigged vessel, a first-rate,
To match the "vessel of the state."

I saw her launched—she floated round,
But lo! her timbers were unsound;
In spite of all her gallant trim,
She was a ship not made to *swim*.

Her crew were sick, insane, or silly,
'Twas much like launching Derby's dilly;

"We'll ship more men," they cried with glee,
But no—they only shipped—a sea!

No want of *pumps*; all's right again,
Now for a battle on the main.
"The foe we'll strike, with sudden shock!"
But no; they only struck—a rock.

She's off again, not shivered quite,
And pilot Peel said—"All is right,
One *split* will save us!"—Says a wit,
"Then you are saved! hark! *there's* a split!

Crash went the timbers; overboard
They threw the shot and guns they stored;
Peel whispering to the Captain, too,
To throw a portion of the *crew*.

All's overboard—all's *over!* "Help,"
Each cries out, like a frightened whelp;
"Save us, dear foes, ere yet life ceases—
We come for *peace!*"—They went to *pieces*.

MURDER OF A DAUGHTER BY HER FATHER.

(*From the Falmouth Packet.*)

ON Saturday last, Philip Manuel, of Gweunap was brought up before Wm. P. Roberts, Esq., a justice for this county, charged with having shot one of his children, a girl about fourteen years of age. We understand that Manuel had for some time past, in consequence of continued quarrels, lived apart from his wife and family, the former of whom was in the habit of sending her children to annoy the prisoner. On Friday, the prisoner's two daughters came in the morning to his house, near Carnmarth, and irritated him by throwing stones, calling names, &c., to such a degree, that he in the course of the morning twice fired at them without doing any injury; but, about three in the afternoon, three bullets were seen in his hand, and he was heard, referring to his daughter, to say, "he would lose his soul if he did not throw one of them through one of his children;" he soon afterwards fired and shot the deceased. The ball having entered at her back and come through near her breast-bone, deceased lived but a few hours after. The prisoner was committed for trial at the coming assizes.

A Coroner's Inquest was held on the body, on Monday, when Christian Manuel, one of the prisoner's daughters, was called; she appeared much affected, and at first refused to answer the questions put by the Coroner, saying, "It is my father!" After some time, however, she consented to be examined, and stated that she was seventeen years of age; the deceased was her sister; on Friday morning they went together to see their father from Consol's mine; witness's father and mother had been separated for eight or nine years, and witness and the deceased were living with their mother; witness had gone back with her father about Easter last, and left him again a short time before Christmas; witness had not seen her father, to speak to him, since that time; witness and the deceased sat down on the common, near their father's house, and were reading a book, when they saw their father coming over the hedge of his inclosure: he went up to them, and said, "What art doing here?" They replied, "Come up to see you, father." He said, "You shall feel me too." Witness and her sister then went off a short distance, and her father returned and commenced repairing the hedge of his field; witness and deceased went to him; deceased said, "Father, your pony is not as pretty a pony as ours;" he replied, "Thee hast no pony: thee hast, thee'st stole un." Their father then made use of very bad language to the deceased, and threw stones at her, upon which witness threw one stone at him. He then went in and brought out a gun, and fired at the deceased; witness was further up the common; the deceased came to her, and said, "Oh! I have a shot in my hand," showing her right hand, which was bleeing; this was the first time her father fired, and he was then about twenty yards from the deceased. Witness and the deceased afterwards went into Matthews's house, which was adjoining the house of their father; the deceased at that time went out, and her father ran after her, when she returned to Matthews's, and Manuel scolded Matthews's wife for allowing them to go into her house, and said several times, "If they don't leave, I'll shoot them." John Matthews said, "You won't aim to shoot Christian (witness), because she is a life on the place;" her father replied, "I ought to know who I'm going to shoot; I an't going to shoot she." About half an hour afterwards, whilst witness and the deceased were on the common, her father came out again and fired at them, but missed his aim; he then said to John Matthews that he would wager a shilling to sixpence, that he would throw a ball through a small piece of wood at a certain distance, if the boy would stand behind it; upon which Manuel turned round, and observed witness and the deceased, and ran after them; witness ran away, and the deceased tried to shelter herself in the adjoining lane; Manuel then ran out into the lane and deceased ran away, when witness heard the gun fired, upon which she turned round and saw her sister falling, who looked up to witness and said, "I'm shot, I'm killed, 'tis in my throat;" witness looked at her throat, and seeing it bleeding, said, "Pray to the Lord to have mercy on you, my dear;" deceased responded, "Lord have mercy upon me!" witness put her hand to the throat of deceased to stop the blood, when she fainted, and witness thought her to be dead; her father then went down to the place where the body of the deceased was lying, and said, "Thee wosn't walk home to-night!" and coming up to witness, he said, "If thee doesn't carry her home, I'll shoot thee too!" witness said to him, "Shoot me, and let me die with her!" her father made no reply, but went in; by this time Thomas Moyle came to deceased, and lifted her up, and called to witness that her sister was not dead; witness then went back, and her father also returned, and said, "Shot, is she?" Thomas Moyle said, "Yes; and you shot her;" her father replied, "No; I didn't shoot her;" Moyle reiterated the charge, and Manuel then left, without saying anything further.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"From the evidence adduced, we are unanimously of opinion, that Philip Manuel has committed the crime of Wilful Murder, and we return a verdict accordingly; yet, from our own knowledge of the man for many years past, and from personal observation of his conduct, we are of opinion that the peculiarity of his disposition, and the natural irritability of his temper, were such as would justify any man in considering him to have a mind at times bordering on insanity. His father, and several other members of his family, have died mad; and, although we find nothing in the evidence to justify us in returning any verdict short of Wilful Murder, yet we would wish to recommend these circumstances to the notice of another court."

The Coroner then bound the necessary parties to prosecute and give evidence, and issued his warrant for the committal of Manuel, to take his trial at the next assizes.

THE MIGHTY GREAT LIAR!

(*From a sketch of the Duke of Cumberland in Carpenter's Peerage for the People.*)

IT was the misfortune of his Royal Highness to reside for many years of his life in foreign countries, where the doctrines of despotism were sedulously inculcated, and where his mind was familiarised with opinions and principles wholly at variance with the spirit of the British Constitution. Upon his return to England, he naturally fell into the hands of the Tories, who had obtained in him too great a prize to be used in an ordinary way. A prince of the blood—at no great remove from the throne—ambitious of distinction—possessing no very strong judgment, and therefore easily capable of being moved at their pleasure—and uniting in his own person all their antipathies to popular institutions;—the adhesion of such a personage to the Tory party was a piece of good fortune upon which they could not have presumed; and, in the delirium of their joy, they overleaped the bounds of discretion in the uses to which they applied the power of which they thus became possessed. If any poison was to be instilled into the royal ear—if any plot was to be concocted against the liberties of the people—if any unpopular enterprise was to be undertaken—if any intolerant measure was to be invoked, or any liberal one thwarted,—the Duke of Cumberland was made the cat's-paw of the party—the instrument for effecting its purposes. * * *

Though indebted to the generous spirit of the British constitution for everything he enjoys, he is an utter stranger to the principles upon which that Constitution is based, and entertains an unconquerable aversion to every attempt that is made to adapt its details to the exigencies of the community at large. He is one of those statesmen who maintain that the people have nothing to do with the laws but to obey them—that the few are born to rule, and the many to submit without question or complaint. He is never absent from his place in Parliament when the bigotted and intolerant faction to which he belongs meditate any aggression upon liberty, either at home or abroad; and he has evinced similar zeal and activity in availing himself of his proximity to the throne, and of the confidential intercourse which that position gives him, to influence the state policy in favour of everything anti-popular and illiberal.

The conduct of the Duke of Cumberland, however, in reference to the Orange Lodges, of which he is Grand Master, throws every other feature in his political character far into the shade, and has excited the astonishment and disgust—not of England merely, but of the civilized world. Mr. O'Connell, who "calls things by their right but ugly names," has given to him the *soubriquet* of "the mighty great liar;" and though the phraseology may be deemed coarse, and its application offensive, he has only done that, in direct and unequivocal phrase, which Committees of the House of Commons have done with some circumlocution, and in a periphrasis. The Committees appointed by the House of Commons in the session of 1835, to inquire into Orange Lodges in Great Britain, the Colonies, and the Army, have brought to light one of the most extensive and well-concerted conspiracies ever before discovered. It appears from the evidence, that, in Great Britain and Ireland alone, there are nearly 300,000 men, the majority of them armed, banded together in a society, of which the Duke of Cumberland is the chief, with "absolute, uncontrolled, illimitable power;" that the members of this Orange Association are known to each other by a system of signs and pass-words—that they are pledged to support what they call Protestant-ascendancy—that they hold meetings, and have established lodges in the army, in defiance of military orders and dicipline—that the propriety and probability of altering the succession to the throne, in consequence of the king's presumed attachment to the principles of reform, have formed the subjects of discussion amongst them,—and that peculiar facilities have been granted for seducing the military, by admitting them into lodges without the payment of the regular fees. This, and much more to the same purport was elicited in the committee-rooms of the House of Commons, and has been made public in the authorized publication of portions of the minutes of evidence. It must be admitted, that these revelations placed the Duke of Cumberland in a most serious predicament—many a man has been transported for more venial offences. But the evil genius of his Royal Highness prompted him to take a step which rendered the matter still more serious, in reference to himself, than it was before. The Duke denied all knowledge of these secret proceedings; the Committees persevered in their investigations, brought home to him the actual cognizance of what he had disclaimed, and, in effect, though not in words, he was branded by their report, and in a resolution of the House of Commons, as a wilful and deliberate liar! We can write no more of the Duke of Cumberland; the last sentence has absolutely paralysed our hand, and unfitted us for pursuing the subject further.

DREADFUL STORM ON THE EAST COAST.

(*From the Tyne Mercury.*)

DREADFUL STORM.—On Tuesday evening and Wednesday, Newcastle and neighbourhood were visited with a tremendous hurricane of wind from the N. and N.E., accompanied with heavy showers of snow and sleet; there was also a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a loud peal of thunder. A house in Percy-street was unroofed, and a poor woman who was confined to her bed by sickness, severely injured by the falling materials. The river Tyne rose to an extraordinary height, overflowing its banks in several places, and caused a good deal of alarm in Shields harbour by forcing some vessels from their moorings, but not any damage of a serious nature was sustained that we heard of. A high chimney, attached to the back part of the premises occupied by Mr. Richard Barker, jun. King-street, North Shields, was blown down with a tremendous crash, passing through the roof and a floor beneath. A child, four years of age, though carried with the falling bricks from the higher to the lower rooms, providentially escaped with only a few slight scratches.

HARTLEPOOL.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated Hartlepool, the 19th instant. It is addressed to a gentleman of this town, who was very nearly lost in crossing the sands between Hartlepool and Seaton Carew on the day of the storm. The post-chaise in which he was being overtaken and surrounded by the tremendous tide, he was forced to leap from the vehicle and plunge through the waves to the shore. The post-boy extricated the horses with difficulty, and the chaise was eventually saved, though much damaged by the sea:—"I earnestly hope you arrived at home without any more disasters. It was well you did not proceed 100 yards farther along the sands, or your life could not have been saved. A great part of New Stranton (the village you were approaching when the accident happened,) was washed down, the people being obliged to get out by the windows, middle deep in water. Tables, chairs, bedsteads, and furniture of all descriptions, were floating about, and boats were brought in requisition to save several families. At Seaton Carew the water flowed through the town like a river! The oldest inhabitants of Hartlepool and neighbourhood never knew anything to equal it, or come near it by seven feet! Nineteen houses in Stranton and its vicinity are completely gutted! All hands on board the vessel that went on shore, near Seaton, perished! The life boat made three attempts to get at her. The vessel that cut away her mainmast, and ran from this port, sailed into some green fields, near Middlesborough, and is now lying in grass instead of water."

STOCKTON AND THE NEIGHBOURHOOD.—On Wednesday last, the wind blew very strong from the N.E., which occasioned the highest tide in the river Tees that was ever known, and very great damage is done on both sides of the river. At New Stranton a village is washed away, and a new inn at Haverton Hill has shared the same fate. The inhabitants were saved with great difficulty by a boat going to their assistance. At Redcar considerable damage was done to the buildings next the sea. At Middlesbro' the loss is great: it is supposed that the pottery alone has sustained 1000*l.* damage: it was surrounded with a strong high wall, and the gate was barricaded with clay, but such was the violence of the storm, that the wall was laid flat, and the whole building immersed four feet deep in water. Part of the railway between Stockton and Middlesbro' was washed away. The tide flowed so rapidly, that it was with great difficulty the cattle were saved on the banks of the river.

WHITBY.—On Wednesday afternoon, the port of Whitby was visited by such a high and destructive wind and tide, as had never before been witnessed. The amount of damage cannot be yet estimated, and to enumerate the various particulars would be a task indeed. Walls were thrown down; warehouses, cellars, and kitchens were flooded: vessels torn from their moorings; houses undermined and in some instances the floors blown up; the paving flags on the pier forced from their beds, and rolling about like pebbles; stones, of several tons weight, lifted or forced from their places, and deposited at some distance; and these are but a few instances of the mischief wrought by the powerful element. A remarkable circumstance occurred early on Wednesday morning. Between one and two o'clock a vessel was observed making its way through the heavy surf into the harbour. At that time there were but four feet of water on the bar, but she was lifted over by the force of the seas, the vessel drawing six feet. When within the piers, she was boarded by some of the pilots, and the mate and crew were found lashed to the rigging. She proved to be the Trafalgar, schooner, in ballast, from Cork.

BREACH IN THE BANKS OF THE GREAT RIVER OUZE, NEAR LYNN, NORFOLK.

THE utmost consternation prevails in the neighbourhood of Lynn, in consequence of a breach in the eastern bank of the great river Ouze, which conveys the highland waters of the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Bedford, and Buckingham, as well as the waters of the largest portion of the Bedford Level, to sea, by the port of Lynn. This frightful catastrophe was occasioned by the late violent gale, accompanied by an unusually high tide. The breach is situate in the parish of Magdalen; it took place early on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., and has caused the most serious apprehensions, the safety of many thousand acres of fertile land being depeudent upon the security of the banks of this river: at four o'clock p.m. on that morning the extent of the breach through which the water was then rushing was not less than 140 yards,—or rather two breaches of 70 yards each. In some parts of the bank, what are called slips have taken place, which is the top only of the bank giving way, and the water running over into the adjoining lands; but in other parts the bank itself is supposed to be washed away to the bottom of the river. It has been difficult as yet to obtain accurate information, particularly at so early a period after this calamitous event. The tide rose nearly three feet higher than at the time of the late March gale. It has partially overflowed the banks near to Denver Sluice, particularly into Mr. Gamble's farm, a great part of which is inundated. The flood also reached the top of the new bank below the sluice. From a slight variation in the wind, the water was not so high on Friday and Saturday night, and great hopes were entertained that the flood would be prevented coming up higher than a spot called Bell's Bank. A strong current of water from the gull or breach in the bank ran across the turnpike-road at Setch, between Lynn and Downham-market, in the direction of Gay. The greatest consternation prevailed neighbourhood. The state of these banks h for some time the source of litigation in the of Westminster-hall, and is likely to be the subj of investigation. The houses near the quays and the principal streets of Lynn were completely inundated, so that boats were in requisition as far as the market-place to assist the inhabitants to escape the threatening danger. Towards eight o'clock, however, the tide receded, and we have not heard of any loss of life here, although we hourly expect heavy tidings from the coast, the wind blowing direct on the Norfolk shore. At a place called the Magdalen, near Lynn, the tide rose so rapidly that the adjoining meadows were completely under water before the farmers could remove the stock, and, in consequence, 1,700 sheep perished; while between Downham and Lynn, on the London-road, more than 4,000 acres of land are now under water, the banks of the river having given way, and the loss of cattle and farming implements is said to be very great.

MELANCHOLY END OF A FEMALE.—We have this week to record the sad end of one of those unhappy and miserable creatures, who, being early initiated into the practice of vice, are made dependent upon the wages of prostitution for their support, and in the end too often terminate their existence under the accumulated load of misery, which their varied offences against both the laws of God and man always entail upon the votaries of iniquity. The subject of this narrative is Mary Oates, only eighteen years of age, who was last week brought up in custody at our Court House, charged with picking the pockets of Mary Bacon, whilst attending a funeral, and was acquitted for want of evidence. The sad catastrophe which so unexpectedly hurried her out of this world, occurred on Monday evening, at the house of Mr. Robinson, who k the Coach and Horses public-house, in thorpe-lane; and as she was readi graphs of our last week's paper to at the time, it is highly probable, formed the subject matter of on the very moment she was read own infamy and disgrace the evening before a along with a young Ingham, towards the (late) Bold young men, them, and sented to binson. young gi ance of whom, accomp about h three pints the deceased of Mr. Ducrow's exhibit or read to she found that the turpentine which sh the bill had become Having laid both the b table, one of the young bottle over the candle, wh the turpentine which ran out set on fire the circus bill, a table-cover might be damage pushed the blazing paper off the throw it under the grate of the tunately it fell upon the dress o (Oates), which being partly sa the turpentine, readily ignited, and th was instantly enveloped in flames. young men left the house shortly after, other two females, after a fruitless attempt tinguish the fire, ran to inform the girl's friends The landlord, hearing a shriek, ran up-stairs, and burnt his hands severely in also endeavouring to put out the flames. After some little time, the unhappy girl, in one body of flame, issued forth from the room, ran down stairs and into a passage, where she was followed by the landlord, who at length succeeded in putting out the devouring element, but not until he had torn nearly all the clothing from her person. Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, was promptly at the place, and had the deceased immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, wrapped in a blanket. She was dreadfully burnt all over her person, excepting her legs, which had been saved by her stockings. She expired at nine on Tuesday morning. In the evening, Jo house, Esq., coroner, held an inquest up body, at the Griffin Inn, when a full inqu the circumstances took place. The Jury re a verdict of Accidental Death.—*Leeds Time*

(3) NP000296263 (1836)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

Sir W. Geary moved the second reading of the London and Gravesend Railway Bill—Mr. Angerstein moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months Upon that amendment the House divided—For the second reading 63, for the amendment 177; majority against the bill 114.

MUNICIPAL REFORM (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. O'Connell presented a petition, signed by 30,000 inhabitants of Dublin, praying for an equal participation of privileges in corporations with the English people—Mr. D. Callaghan presented a petition from Cork, signed by 8,000 persons, in favour of the bill.—Mr. O'Loughlen moved the second reading of the bill. There were now existing in Ireland sixty corporations in full vigour, eleven more almost extinguished, and one wholly extinct since the union in 1800. The inhabitants of these towns amounted to 900,000, and the number of corporators to only 13,000, who were looked on with suspicion and distrust by the mercantile and other excluded inhabitants. These persons too were merely the nominees of the patrons, and were wholly exclusive, objecting to admitting among them anybody professing the slightest tinge of liberal principles. Since 1793 Catholics had been eligible to municipal offices, but throughout the kingdom only 200 had been able to obtain that privilege. The commissioners had reported that the corporation of the city of Dublin had got from the Irish Parliament a bill enabling them to levy a pipe-water rate. The very first vote passed after obtaining this rate, which was to be levied for supplying the city with water, was to grant 1,500*l.* a year out of it to the treasurer. An act was afterwards (in 1809) obtained to authorize them to levy another rate for putting down metal pipes. No such pipes were put down, and up to 1827 the rate had been levied, and the money misapplied. Another instance of similar abuse of public money happened in the city of Londonderry. The corporation obtained an act in 1790 to build a bridge and levy tolls; the sum of 16,000*l.* was borrowed to commence proceedings, and 32,000*l.* afterwards collected by means of the toll; but not a shilling of the borrowed money had ever been repaid. Many large sums had also been received by them from harbour and tonnage duties, and on the corporation becoming bankrupt it appeared 270,000*l.* had been paid into their hands, of which 60,000*l.* only was expended for public purposes, and the rest remained unaccounted for. They granted pensions to anybody who asked for them; had a cook with 100*l.* a year, and (as a necessary consequence upon their feasting) a salaried apothecary.—(Loud laughing). The recorder had a present of plate made to him of the value of 1,100*l.*, and various other members of the corporation came in for their share of the spoil. The corporation of Dorgheda was possessed of property in land and houses producing 14,000*l.* a year, and from tolls and customs another large rental. The result of their management was that all their lettings were private, and thirteen families connected with the corporation had got possession of 575 houses and 556 acres of land, producing nearly 12,000*l.* a year, for which they had paid only 20,000*l.* In Carickfergus the corporation had granted to a noble lord who had great political interest in the borough, a lease for ever of 200 acres of land, producing 200*l.* a year, for an annual rent of only only 30*l.* The reason assigned was that the noble lord was an alderman, and that it would have been unjust to have treated him in different manner from the rest of the aldermen, who all had a share. The members of the corporation of Naas had acted upon the same system even down to 1832, for it was agreed between all the members of that corporation, that the whole of the public property should be assigned to the patron of the borough without any fine or consideration. It was said the grant was in trust for the corporation, but it was a very remarkable deed if it were, especially as the patron had to pay a trifling rent. In Cashel farms of the annual value of 100*l.* were leased for 99 years at a rental of 6*l.* A leaseholder whose lease was about to expire offered a fine of 10,000*l.* for the renewal, the corporation refused, and the property of the value of 1,500*l.* a year was leased to the patron of the borough without any fine, for the paltry annual rent of 82*l.* He could go through a great many other cases of misapplication, but he thought he had stated enough to show that the interests of the public would never have been attended to. Another abuse was the grand jury system in the [illegible]hs, where the corporation always returned [illegible]e upon the jury members of their own [illegible] In Dublin, during the last year, two hundred persons had sat upon grand juries, but only seven were Catholics, and only twenty-three unconnected with the corporation. The grand jury had the power of taxing the inhabitants, and the corporation audited the accounts, so that it was the same party acting in both cases. Another evil was the power the corporations of the large cities had of nominating the sheriffs, who before they could go to the ballot were obliged to declare their opinions upon political matters, and pledge themselves to give certain tests, which were known to be irritating to the great majority of the inhabitants. But, beside this, the sheriff of Dublin was paid 3000*l.*, while the criminal as well as civil business was wholly conducted by a clerk in the office, who fleeced the poor debtors and other persons that were so unfortunate as to come under his hands to an enormous amount. The corporation of Limerick claimed the right of fishing in the river Shannon, and their officers on one occasion fired upon some fishermen whom they found following their calling there. Bills and cross bills were sent up to the grand jury, but the grand jury, being wholly under the controul of the corporation, found capital bills against the poor fishermen, and ignored the bills that charged the officers with shooting upon the fishermen. The first thing to be considered was the amount of qualification for the electors, and the present Bill proposed that in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Kilkenny, Belfast, Galway, and Waterford, there should be a 10*l.* franchise. If the same rule were applied to the other towns, justice would not be done to the represented; for example, in Lisburn there were nine hundred houses, but only sixty of the value of 10*l.*; in Kinsale there were 1,000 houses, but only two hundred of the value of 10*l.*, &c. The bill then [illegible]osed that the rule which had been laid down [illegible]ghting and Cleansing Act that had passed [illegible]rish towns a few years ago should be [illegible]and that in the rest of the corporate [illegible]chise should only be 5*l.* The only [illegible]hat where the franchise was 10*l.*, [illegible]d would confer the right, but [illegible]5*l.* the house only would [illegible]uld be of no avail. In [illegible]red to, 1000*l.* would [illegible]llors, and in the [illegible]e or two others, [illegible]urgesses were [illegible]l the alder- [illegible]lected who [illegible]the seven [illegible] granted [illegible] power [illegible]to elect [illegible]of the [illegible]utenant [illegible]that office, [illegible]election, and [illegible]go the case in [illegible]three times over. [illegible]left untouched in [illegible]act the same course [illegible]ish bill, except that [illegible]ary remedy by petition [illegible]the funds, instead of a [illegible]s information. He did not [illegible]e out present power from the [illegible]nts and throw it into the hands [illegible]d the House should look to the [illegible]ee what had been the effects of a [illegible]is. He defied an hon. member to [illegible]gle instance where an elector pre- [illegible]cular candicate merely on the ground [illegible]on, and at the first general election after [illegible]g of the Reform Bill, for the whole thirty- [illegible]oughs, only thirteen gentlemen were elected [illegible]were Roman Catholics. Taking too, the work- [illegible]g of the 9th Geo. 4 (the Lighting and Paving Act before referred to) he was also justified in his opinion, for in the town of Newry, where the great proportion of the electors were Catholics, of the twenty-one commissioners, thirteen were Protestants. The bill went not to destroy corporations, but merely to reform them, and claimed the support of every Reformer and friend of freedom. Sir R. Peel would not oppose the second reading, but reserve himself for the details in the committee. The Right Hon. Baronet in the course of his speech declared himself hostile to the principle of the bill, which was not directed to reform, but merely to the transfer of power from one party to another. To [illegible]e was opposed; his object was to govern Ire- [illegible]by a general, and not a party system. He [illegible]uded that corporations were altogether unne- [illegible]y; he would have them done away with, and [illegible]rporation funds placed at the disposal of a [illegible]l Commission, and, after payment of all the legal and necessary disbursements, the surplus, if any, to be applied to the redemption of the tolls and other existing imposts, so far as that object could be effected.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the Right Hon. Baronet, censured his proposition as an insult and an injury to Ireland. By it the hon. baronet expressed an opinion that the majority of the people of Ireland being Catholics, were not fit to govern themselves. What would the right hon. baronet and his friends have said, had he and those who acted with him, proposed to root up and abolish the corporations of England and Scotland?—Lord Stanley: Although the present was not the time for going into the discussion on the details of the bill, and although the hon. and learned gentleman who introduced the bill referred to him, he should say that his sentiments had been much misinterpreted. It was always his opinion that the Irish people should require many years to pass over before they could be prepared for any great measure of democratic power like the present. Constitutionally, and from other locally-superiuduced causes, they were not prepared for it. The noble lord dwelt for a considerable time on the state of religious rancour which still existed in Ireland, and contended that it should be the object of the legislature to give such a measure as would allow neither party to triumph over the other.—Mr. Sheil said that too much had been dwelt on respecting the difference of creeds. The people of Ireland did not look to a man's creed if he would only consent to let them have justice. The noble lord who had just spoken, should remember that in days gone by he drew the distinction between them, and told on which side the injustice existed. (Hear.) He had now changed sides. He had taken his prudence with him, but, thank God, he left his arms behind him. (Cheers.) All that the people of Ireland wanted was, justice in this measure and others which were contemplated for the present session; and, if this were granted, the question of repeal would be forgotten.—Colonel Conolly maintained that it was the honourable and learned member and his associates, who kept up religious discord in Ireland.—Lord J. Russell said that if the hon. member for Tamworth succeeded in carrying his amendment, the grand object of the measure would be lost by a second address of Sir Charles Wetherell's to the House of Lords. He should like to know from the right hon. baronet if he wished to press his own plan to a vote of the house?—Sir R. Peel. He should give notice that on Monday next he should move that the committee be instructed to take both plans into consideration. He had no fear of the result. After which he should give the noble lord very little trouble.—The bill was read a second time, and committed for Monday.—House adjourned.

TUESDAY.

The resolutions of the committee on railroads were taken into consideration.—Mr. P. Thompson explained in detail the objects which the framers of them had in view, and after a short conversation they were adopted.—Mr. Wakley asked leave to bring in a bill to provide for the remuneration of medical men for attending as witnesses at coroners' inquests.—The Attorney General warmly approved of the proposed bill, and leave was given.—Sir Stratford Canning wished to know if Government had received any official information that a body of Austrian, Russian, and Prussian troops had entered the state of Cracow, as stated in the public journals?—Lord Palmerston stated that no official information of the fact had reached his Majesty's ministers.—Mr. Borthwick rose to bring forward a motion respecting the negro population of the Mauritius, when, in consequence of the thinness of the attendance, it was moved that the house should be counted, and there not being forty members present, it was adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING IN TUNBRIDGE-WELLS, FOR THE REPEAL OF THE STAMP DUTIES.

On Thursday evening, February 25th, a public meeting was held at the Corn Market Room, Tunbridge-Wells, to consider the necessity of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers. The singularity of a meeting such as this, would, it would be supposed, have attracted the notice of all the liberal-minded in Tunbridge-Wells; and so it did—the greatest consternation prevailed among the Tories and old women of the place; the Whigs upon finding that none of the "great ones" gave their "*patronage*" (a very powerful word at the Wells), held aloof, wondering how it would turn out, and chuckling to think that their views would be forwarded without their interference—they gave no assistance. The meeting was got up by the mechanics, and with them the whole merit of the proceedings lies. The meeting was well attended, and the business well managed. A little want of organization was perhaps to be seen, but upon the whole there is every thing to praise. If the labouring men of the Wells would meet together more frequently, they would soon get used to these things.

The chairman in opening the business of the meeting, spoke of the necessity of vigorous exertion on their parts if they wished to procure the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers; that whilst a tax remained, they must still consider that there was bar to the working classes procuring knowledge, and a desire on the part of the Government to keep them in darkness; that a reduction of the tax to even one-penny, would be a greater nuisance than before. The tax was a disgrace to an enlightened people, and they must not be satisfied with a partial repeal—they had too long been imposed upon by half measures.

Mr. Stubbs moved the first resolution,—That as no good consequences can follow from the ignorance of the people, and, as the tax on newspapers was first imposed by a corrupt Parliament, for the avowed purpose of keeping the people in ignorance, that a petition be presented to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a total repeal of the duty on newspapers.—Seconded by Mr. G. Smith, and carried unanimously.

Resolved unanimously,—That the petition as now prepared, be read by the Chairman.

Sheweth,—"That it is only in the ignorance of the people, and in their consequent imbecility, that governments or demagogues can find the means of mischief.—That it is not to be supposed that a Reformed Parliament can desire the ignorance of the people.—That consequently, a duty imposed for the avowed object of keeping the people ignorant, cannot find favour in the sight of your Honourable House. Therefore, do we ask your Honourable House to do speedily this good thing, lest many, not properly weighing the character of a Reformed Parliament, should think that this duty is still continued for its original, but now universally detested object."

Mr. Weston in proposing "that this petition be agreed to and signed accordingly," hoped this meeting would not only sign it, but get every friend to sign it.

Mr. J. Ring moved that "after the signing the petition, a subscription should be set on foot towards paying the fine of Cleave and Hetherington."—This was seconded by Mr. Winnyard, and carried unanimously.

DORCHESTER UNIONISTS.—We have been favoured with a report and balance sheet of the London Central Committee, appointed to obtain and receive subscriptions, from which we cannot but think that the committee are deserving of great praise for the zeal which they have manifested, and the economy which they appear to have practised. From this report, it appears that the sum of 447*l.* 8*s.* 11½*d.* has been collected for this humane object, up to December last, at the small expense of 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* expended in postages, collecting books, &c. The families of the sufferers have received a regular weekly allowance from this fund, but for which they would have had to endure the greatest privations and insults. The subscription still proceeds, and the office of this paper, among other places, is open for the reception of subscriptiptions and donations. The sentences as mitigated by the government, will set the transports at liberty to return to their homes and families, as follows:—Thomas and John Stansfield, James Hemmett, and James Brine, in September next; and George and James Loveless, in September, 1837. Every exertion should, however, be made to obtain a still further mitigation of the term.—*Leeds Times*

NOTICE.—It is hoped that this publicity will bring to justice the guilty party who so inhumanly left these poor fellows to perish in a sinking vessel. Extract of a letter from a person belonging to the brig New Frederick, dated Barfleur, February 23, 1836:—"With painful anxiety I proceed to write a few lines to let you know our present circumstances. We had a pleasant voyage to Santander, and got back again as far as the Isle of Wight, when a gale sprung up which lasted two days and nights, during which a large ship ran into us, stove a large hole amidships, carried away our masts, and left us a complete wreck. We hailed him, told him we were in a sinking state, and requested him to stand by us till daylight, but he heeded not our cries. We were driven on the coast of France, were taken off the wreck by some French fishermen, and were received on shore with the utmost hospitality. We lost every stitch of clothes, except what we had on our backs."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BY J. CLEAVE.

Received for the Dorchester Victims, 2s. 6d., from a Friend.

For Messrs. Hetherington and Cleave, for Tavistock-street Committee, from Tunbridge-wells, 1l. 4s. 2½d.; from Mr. Clark, of Warwick-lane, 5s. 6d. These sums shall be forwarded to the Treasurer. All such sums should be forwarded to No. 14, Tavistock-street.

The Manchester Fustian Cutters next week.

A Correspondent informs me that the Rads of Liverpool have taken steps for establishing a Radical Association. This is highly gratifying. Their communications will be cordially welcomed.

Can our friend C. at Manchester manage to forward his communications by post. They will always be attended to.

Having received several letters requesting the repetition of the Fieschi Portraits, I have determined to give one each week, rather than force the whole on those who previously have them.

Everything interesting that may occur during the Spring Assizes will be carefully attended to.

TO MESSRS. HETHERINGTON AND CLEAVE.

SIR—I will thank you to notice the following Receipts for the Yorkshire Victims of the Unstamped:—

By Peter Bassey	1 18 8
By John Jackson, from Wood's New Shop, Woolcombers, Mechanics and Overlookers	2 1 4½
By Thomas Spurr	0 3 9
By J. Greenhough, Old Shop	0 5 2
By John Douthwaite, ditto	0 2 0
By James Rogers, ditto	0 2 6½
Total received	£4 14 6

WITH CARICATURES BY SEYMOUR.

FIGARO IN LONDON, of this day contains—

What's good for the Goose is good for the Gander, with Caricature—Interpreter—A frightful Tax—Infernal Agents in England—The Humbug Whigs—Brevities.

Theatricals—Drury Lane, Covent Garden, Adelphi, St. James's, &c. &c.

FLARE UP AT SADLER'S WELLS.

W. Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Wakelin, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Purkes, 60, Compton-street, Soho; and by all the Agents of this Paper in Town and Country.

This Day is published, No. 4, price TWOPENCE,

CARPENTER'S LONDON JOURNAL.

Contents:—Unequal Justice—The Dorchester Labourers true Orangemen—The British Museum—The Philosopher—The British Constitution, No. IV.—The Kingly Power—Tales of Real Life, No. II.—The Cause and Character of Crime—Sam Pepys's Jealousy, or Major Bounce—Fleschi and his Companions—Music in England—Learned Bodies, &c.

*** Part I., in a neat Wrapper, price 7d., is now ready.

Published at 183, Fleet-street, and sold by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

Weekly Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.

WE are too well acquainted with the tactics and principles of the stamped press, to feel surprised at any degree of impudence which the majority of newspaper proprietors may display in the advocacy of their own private interests in the name of public morals. Still less would it be possible for the bravo of the *Age* to astonish us by anything, unless, as a wind-up to his strange "transmogrifications" in life, he should happen to grow clever or become honest. This creature has not surprised, though he has alternately diverted and disgusted us by the cool assurance with which he has put forth a letter to Spring Rice, on the subject of the Stamp Duties.

The letter, circulated in the form of a pamphlet, is signed "C. M. Westmacott." By whom it is written we know not; but although remarkable for anything but talent, it is not of course the composition of the man whose name it bears. It is above *his* mark, moderate as its pretensions are. However, as he has hired a scribe, and (we will charitably suppose) paid for the pamphlet, we shall consider the opinions as *his*, and deal with them accordingly

"The extension of information," he observes, "by means of the public press, is made the pretext by designing men for the destruction of public order; although the press ought ever to be associated with, and held responsible for, the protection of public morals." This in itself is as grave as a sermon, but who could help laughing to hear Grimaldi preach! The serious hit at the pretexts of "designing men," and the exemplary definition of the purposes of the press in the sustainment and protection of "public morals," are too much for us. Dr. Cantwell was never half so comical in his holy zeal for religion, as this Mawworm is on the score of morals. Though, observe—he has his religious anxieties too, and no doubt prays nightly for the conversion of the wicked, and implores God to send the poor to church three times on a Sunday.

"If the labouring classes are to be emancipated from the bonds of ignorance, their elevation ought to be acquired through the influence of *religion*, aided by the extension of useful information conveyed to them through a well-regulated and responsible press." Religion! We wish the clergy joy of their ally and advocate. Most of them are readers of the *Age*. It is true, they used to patronize the *John Bull*—but that print has become less scurrilous and loathsome, less positively *nasty*, than the *Age*, and its sale has therefore fallen off, the preference being given to its more filthy and fetid contemporary. *Religion!* The labouring classes emancipated through the influence of religion! If it were worth while to refute any of the mere hack assertions and ribald lies of this bully to the brothel of the press, we might here inquire,—first, how long the labouring classes have remained in the bonds of ignorance—next, how long we have had an established church—and, thirdly, how long it will be before emancipation from ignorance springs from religion, supposing the influence to advance no faster than it has done. We have had some centuries of the bondage of ignorance—how many centuries more would it take the church to set us free? Oh! but then we are to have a "*well-regulated* and *responsible* press"—we are to have *Ages* all the year round. In short, the church is to educate the poor by ordering sermons to be preached now and then to the rich, and the *Age* is to enlighten the working classes, by dint of being read on the Sabbath by all the dowagers! This is logical to a degree past laughter.

But who are the "designing men" who would dare to substitute some other for this somewhat slow, and perhaps somewhat doubtful process of tuition?

"They are a restless band of desperate adventurers, who, from motives partly political and partly mercenary, seek to advance their ambitious schemes and fortunes by this treacherous delusion. In the senate they are regarded as the fungi which *has* sprung out of the overheated excitement of sudden change in the representative system; while parties are nearly balanced they may be used as makeweights by the Ministry; but neither in or out of the House of Commons have they any weight with the wealth or intelligence of the nation. Where, then, is the necessity for surrendering the government of the country into the hands of a revolutionary faction! for that must be the result of an irresponsible press.

We pass over the fungi that *has* sprung out of an overheated excitement, though we might as properly say that Westmacott's indecencies *is* delicious to the aristocracy. He evidently wrote this part of the pamphlet himself; and he has as evidently stuck in a favorite epithet here and there—such as the word "designing," which is applied to the advocates of free knowledge once in every page, and the word "responsible," which is invariably applied to the conductors of the immaculate press as it now exists. True, we *are* "designing," while we are carrying on our design of setting knowledge free; but how the stamped press conductors are more "responsible" than they would be if their papers were unstamped, we cannot very well see. However, hear the two classes more elaborately described.

"You may be weak enough to believe the imposing falsehoods of these designing knaves, who pretend to advocate the abolition of the tax as essential to the improvement and happiness of the poorer classes of the community. Yet, if you do so, the penalty of your weakness will not be limited to the certainty of your own destruction, but will extend its desolating influence through all the ramifications of society, to the extirpation of the monarchy, the debasement of all moral feeling, and the revival of a reign of terror. It is not alone the Stamp Tax that these designing demagogues seek to abrogate—their aim is to destroy the *respectability* of the press of England; *to reduce a powerful, moral, and incorruptible body of men to the level of their own degradation;* to annihilate character and property, that political crime may be committed with impunity; to attain power by the destruction of that engine which all tyrants fear, and traitors have found superior to their influence."

Here the laughing fit comes on again. Never did we read anything more outrageously droll than this description of the stamped-press people, by the gross satyr whom, if we were spiteful, we should designate as "one of themselves." This, however, we scorn to do, even in jest. The proprietors of the stamped papers, taking them as a body, are exactly midway between "moral and incorruptible men," and the Editor of the *Age*, of whose association with them they are to a man so heartily ashamed. In short, they are no more like the description than they are like the describer. They are not Catos quite—neither (God forbid there should be more than one!) are they Calibans!

But without inquiring farther into the precise character of the stamped press, let us take another glance at the change that is to be effected by the removal of the tax. Here the pamphleteer quotes a fellow-pamphleteer, who writes on the subject of the paper-duties,—the silly scrawl published by Longman, which we noticed last week:—

"Opinions and theories that have hitherto had but few declared advocates, will then be openly and boldly supported. *The filth that now circulates in obscure and muddy channels, will flow in large and copious streams all over the land.* It is said, indeed, that it will be purified and refined by an infusion of sound constitutional doctrine; and this, it is to be hoped, will turn out to be the fact. Still, however, this is at best but a hypothetical statement. *Doctrines injurious to the middle and upper classes,* and inimical to the real and lasting interests of the public, cannot at present obtain much circulation: but the sphere over which they will shed their malignant influence will be immeasurably increased by the repeal of the Stamp Duty."

By quoting and adopting this passage, the *Age* scribbler has betrayed the secret of his real alarm, and neutralized all that he has said with so much gravity and exemplary hypocrisy. "The filth that now flows in obscure and muddy channels, will then flow in copious streams all over the land." Ah! the secret is indeed out. The bare thought of the filth has frightened him. Westmacott trembles for his monopoly—for the singleness of his fame—the sole exclusive security of his profit! Seeing this in the pamphlet he has quoted, has made him turn pamphleteer himself, and fall on his knees before Spring Rice,—praying him to allow the *Age* to flourish still upon its own filth, and to confine all other kinds of filth to obscure channels. He evidently dreads a rivalship—he fears a competition in scandal and obscurity. "Foolish fluttering thing." Let him set the thing that serves him for a heart at rest. No rival will ever reach him, even though there were a free-trade in filth. Grant that every vagabond in the empire were to start a newspaper, and it will still be owned that the Editor of the *Age* will be alone *with* his glory.

THE Straw is being moved; the little cloud that was awhile ago no bigger than a man's hand, has enlarged itself until it covers the face of the heavens; the gentle pattering of the rain and the low murmur of the wind give place to the fierce pelting of the storm; they who wrapped their cloaks around them, and smiled at the impotence of the one, quail with affright and terror before the violence of the other. The political world presents strong analogies with the world natural. A storm is necessary to purify the atmosphere of the one no less than of the other. The noxious vapours accumulated by the corruption of courts and the selfishness of factions, are only to be dispersed and annihilated by the electric shock of some popular demonstration of will and power. It seems to be an axiom with all governments, never to reform an evil, so long as it can be retained without danger: if its principle be admitted to be indefensible, there are never wanting cogent, but accidental reasons, for postponing the process of change.

It has been thus with the Newspaper-tax, as well as a thousand other legislative corruptions. Nothing can be more certain than its unjust object or its mischievous consequences. They have been universally admitted, and as universally deprecated and condemned. The Tory governments, indeed, admitted the facts, but insisted upon their necessity. They boldly avowed that the maxims of their policy and the character of their measures were wholly incompatible with an unfettered press and an universal diffusion of knowledge; but the Whigs could not have occupied the same ground, without entangling themselves in a mass of contradictions, and repudiating all the principles upon which they had professed to take up their position. They therefore conceded all that the public asked them for, as to the objectionable character of the taxes upon knowledge, and protested their desire to wipe away the reproach. But there was a difficulty they could not—as they said, overcome. The Newspaper Stamp Duty returned half-a-million to the Treasury; and as they could not prevail upon noble lords and ladies to relinquish any part of their pensions, or the oligarchy to consent to any reduction—the army, they found it impossible to spare so large a sum as would be hereby sacrificed. There were those who said this was a mere hypocritical pretence for retaining an obnoxious and indefensible law; but it was protested with so much apparent sincerity, that it satisfied the public for the most part, and the Whigs were permitted to proceed unmolested.

In the mean time, ourselves and a few others, who were not without reasons for distrusting and doubting the Whigs, persevered in our course. We had the alternative of stamping our papers, and securing the protection of the law; or publishing them without the stamp, and submitting to the penalty. This alternative the law itself gave us, and we accepted the boon. We had seen something of the consequences of ignorance, in large masses of our fellow subjects, and we knew the indispensable difficulty which the fourpenny stamp threw in the way of their enlightment; and our desire to instruct them was paramount to all else. We are nor about to recount the prosecutions or the sufferings we have endured; we account them as nothing, because they have effected our purpose. A short time since, the opposition to the Newspaper-tax was as the tiny floating cloud in the horizon: which no one heeded or thought of: it now almost darkens the sun, and makes the government quake with fear. Awhile ago, none but those who wanted cheap newspapers for themselves called out for the abolition of the tax; but their cry has been so loud and long, and withal so just and reasonable, that they have at length enlisted the sympathies of almost all classes in the community; and have the exhilirating prospect of a speedy answer to their prayers.

The opposition to the taxes upon knowledge is no longer confined to the poor and ignorant. Men of wealth and rank, of place and power, have been enlisted in the good cause; and from one end of the kingdom to the other the government is called upon to effect their total and immediate repeal. Public meetings, presided over by the local functionaries, have been held at Manchester, Liverpool, Leicester, and other places, numerously attended and ably conducted. In many other towns, large public meetings have been held, and resolutions declamatory of the justice and necessity of an immediate and total repeal of the Stamp Duty have been carried with unanimity and enthusiasm. But the crowning act remains to be stated. The City of London has been aroused to a sense of its duty, and a requisition, signed by some of the most wealthy and intelligent men within its walls—the Rothschilds, Thorntons, Grotes, Thompsons, Crawfords, Pattisons, and others, has been presented to the Lord Mayor, who is to preside over the meeting so called, in the Guildhall, on Monday next. We necessarily look upon this as a most important event; it justifies all that we have said and suffered, and it inspires us with fresh hope and confidence. Upwards of seventy members of the legislature have promised to be present, and there can be little doubt that they will make such an impression upon the government as will compel them to yield up the obnoxious but long cherished tax. Let none of us relax in exertion, however. We have achieved so much by the determined and indomitable spirit of the people; and it is only by that same inflexible purpose and perseverance that the great victory will be achieved.

THE case of Jane Champion, as laid before the House of Commons by Captain Pechell, the member for Brighton, affords an illustration of the "excellent working of the Poor-law system," which the very ablest of its eulogizers, even Mr. O'Connell himself, would be rather puzzled to defend. This poor woman is placed in a curious predicament. It is uncertain whether, in point of law, she is to be treated as a wife or a widow. Her husband, having been convicted of receiving some stolen fowls, has been transported for seven years. The allowance made by the parish for the support of her six children was cut off by the Poor-law Commissioners, and the children were sent to the workhouse. The mother, though unable to support *them*, was able to support *herself*, and declined the proffered asylum, thus manifesting that very "repugnance to a pauper life" which the advocates of the *amendments* declared they were so anxious to encourage. Horror of pauperism and the principle of self-maintenance were not however the feelings which the magistrates of Seaford thought it desirable to encourage in the poor, and accordingly they issued *a warrant to compel the woman to go into the workhouse*. Although her husband is still living—and although she is still a married woman—these magistrates have held her to be liable to support her husband's children! That husband having been, by the due operation of the law, parted from his family, the wife is called upon to fill his place, and incur all the responsibilities that devolved upon him. If this be law, it is *new* law—we need not say whether it can be called just law. According to this modern and most moral doctrine, the man who is transported for seven years is as good as dead already; the increased rigours that have been introduced of late years are, we must presume, equivalent to a sentence of death; and the wife of the convict is to be treated as a widow even [illegible] her husband's lifetime "being taken for granted that, once transported, he will never see "merry England" again. The Seaford magistrates, having committed her to the house of Correction for twenty days as an "idle and disorderly person," though (if the law would but let her) both able and willing to support herself, issued at the expiration of that period a second warrant—but hesitated to send her to prison again, in consequence of the exposure which was preparing in getting up the present petition. The Poor-law Commissioners, however, were less scrupulous. They did not hesitate at a very liberal interpretation of the law; and their decision was, that a man beyond seas, transported for any period of time, is liable to be considered as "*civilly dead*," and his wife is liable for the maintenance of his children. Failing in that, and refusing to go into the workhouse, although able to support *herself*, she is liable (so say the Poor-law expounders) to be committed as *idle* and *disorderly*. What a contradiction in terms—what lies in the name of law! She is to be considered as a sort of widow, though the law is in possession of the fact that her husband is living; and she is to be committed as "idle," only because she desires to support herself by her *industry*. We are not surprised that such a disclosure should have excited the indignation of several members in the House; nor, we regret to say, are we surprised that the conduct of the Seaford magistrates in this monstrous case should have been palliated. That is a matter of course in the House of Commons. We never heard of a magistrate, whether of the unpaid or of the stipendiary class, who, though proved guilty of the foulest wrong, the grossest ignorance, or the most flagrant cruelty, could not also be proved to be spotless as "unsunned snow." Magistrates are the especial pets of honourable members. In the present case, the administrators of "justice" deserve the severest reprobation, crowned with immediate dismissal, as men who have set the spirit if not the letter of the law at defiance, and trampled upon the most sacred rights of humanity. As for the Poor-law philosophers, they are worthy of the law itself; the severer they can make it, the more they render it consistent with its own tendencies, influences, and purposes. In the present instance they have achieved a triumph; for a more diabolical principle than that upon which they have now proceeded, they have not hitherto been able to invent; a principle which not only punishes the innocent wife for the offence of the guilty husband, but decrees that she shall not be allowed to maintain herself, because she cannot maintain her children.

MR. BUSSEY AND UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

To the Editor of the Weekly Police Gazette.

DEAR SIR,—How very odd it is that so many different persons should want to know my opinion about "universal suffrage," "ten pound suffrage," "extension of suffrage," &c. &c. Every body knows, who knows any thing about me, that I am an old-fashioned ultra Tory. True, there are few of us left, but what of that? It is not numbers I heed, but principles. I really do believe that our forefathers were wiser, better, and more patriotic than the politicians of this day of noise, and clamour, and hypocricy, and tyranny, and humbug. I admire the ancient *varied* suffrage, much more than the new-fangled "ten pound" suffrage. I believe the men let into Parliament by the "ten pounders" are more ignorant, more tyrannical, more selfish, and more blood-thirsty, than those who formerly occupied their seats. I should rejoice to see the suffrage extended upon the *ancient* and *varied* plan—because, then, no *one* class would be able to rule *all* the others. But if I am asked—would you rather have a TWENTY POUND suffrage, or a FIVE POUND, or HUNDRED POUND, or *universal* suffrage, than adhere to that for TEN POUND? I should say, that, in my opinion, the Devil himself could not have devised a more cunning, cruel, deceitful scheme, than that of the "ten pound" plan; because, I verily believe, it just admits the very class of voters who fancy they have an interest in keeping down the people, and gives the gold hounds the power of making voters. I remember hearing an anecdote on this point, which is, I believe, correct. In one of the new boroughs, at the last election, there were three candidates; one was a nondescript Conservative, another was a hypocritical canting Dissenter, and the third was a real, genuine, money-scraping, gold-hound "Liberal" tyrant, although a Radical. There was in the same borough a very busy universal suffrage man—a Radical—who aspires to rule what is called the "mob." This man first offered his "influence" to the Conservative for so much a week; but he would not purchase. Then the busy Radical tried to sell his "influence" to the "Liberal" tyrant of a Radical; but no, he would not give the price. The "Dissenter" being pressed, a bargain was struck, and straightway the "mob," under the "influence" of this busy Radical leader, began to hoot, hiss, pelt, and abuse every man, woman, and child who would not bow down and worship their leader and his "Dissenter." Thus was a man who had spent thousands in endeavouring to benefit the labouring classes, absolutely driven from his native town and county, and is now distributing his bounty in a remote part of the island! and all this, because the busy Radical got the value of his "influence"—part of which, I was informed, was the "promise of a new house at five per cent, a *new* TEN POUND *house, for a vote*, and a Tom and Jerry shop!" Now, this is one reason why I don't like the ten pound suffrage. If you want more, why, you shall have them; but I do think you should publish my two last letters first.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly,
RICHARD OASTLER.

Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield, Feb. 20, 1836.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK.—By an official return laid before the Legislature of New York, it appears that the census of 1835, for the State, showed a population of 2,174,517 persons; 1,102,658 males, 1,071,859 females, 82,319 male aliens, 6,821 pauper, and 42,836 persons of colour. The population in 1830 was 1,918,608, so that the increase during the last five years was 255,900 persons.

It was rumoured in Paris that several persons had been arrested for depositing garlands upon the graves of Morey and Pepin. The following, is the simple fact:—A female, named Grouville, who had shown strong political feelings, and by her importunities obtained the clothes in which these two men were executed, in order to keep them as relics, entered the burying-ground and deposited on their graves several garlands, ornamented with red ribbons. On being desired by the keepers to withdraw, she asserted that, though she was not one of their families, she was commissioned by them to watch over their remains. The keepers persevered in ordering her away, the female resisted, and at length was conducted before a commissary of police, who, after reproving her, ordered her to be released. The commissary of police, however, of the quarter, accompanied by three officers, came yesterday to her house, and demanded possession of the clothes of Pepin and Morey, which she stated that she had purchased from the persons to whom they had fallen as a perquisite, upon being authorized to do so by the relatives of the deceased. A complaint upon this matter has been lodged by her with the Procureur du Roi.

O'CONNELL AND IRELAND.

THE peculiar position which Mr. Oconnell at present holds, not merely as the representative of an isolated county or borough, but as the member for the Irish nation, renders him an object of interest, not only to Ireland, but to the whole civilized world, which recognises him as the liberator of his own country, and the champion of universal civil and religious liberty. The recognition of the debt which we owe to him, belongs to a retrospect of his services. During the long period of thirty years, while persecution ravaged the land, and conferred on bigotted stupidity, the rewards due to honest merit, O'Connell despised the blandishments of power and the purchase-money of conscience, and clung to his creed and his country with unvarying, and uncompromising fidelity. Various were the patriots, among whom Gratton and Curran stood pre-eminent, who endeavoured to arouse Ireland into a sense of her rights, and by a display of national strength, moral and physical, extort justice from a heartless and tyrannical government. But all efforts proved abortive of their purpose, till O'Connell arose as the deliverer of his bondaged countrymen—O'Connell,

"Whose thrilling trump doth wake the land,
When fraud or danger is at hand!"

The Catholic Association, that imperishable monument of his glory, which will ever constitute the brightest page in Irish history, first taught Irishmen a consciousness of their power, rebuked patient servility, presented millions in array against oppression, and ultimately struck off the chains of the people, and presented them in the attitude of freemen. The Irish population was in truth, an inert and sluggish mass, till O'Connell communicated to it the fire and energy of his own great mind. Notwithstanding the cold and unceremonious repulsiveness of the high Catholics, and the general apathy of the [illegible] O'Connell persevered; and by his eloquent pictures of tyranny, and energetic exertions in devising the means to resist it, shamed the high and low-born slaves out of their meanness. England already owes him a tribute of gratitude for her truly popular charter of rights—the Reform Bill. The men of Birmingham hailed him as their deliverer, from a conviction that the Catholic Association was not only the prototype but the parent of their Union, which exacted from the fears of the government what a sense of justice would never have conceded. To him all Roman Catholics, English and Irish, are indebted for the evanescence of that bigotry, which excited the prejudices of the Protestants of this country against their religion. He alone is worth a thousand volumes written in refutation of vulgar and interested calumny. He is the written document, whom, from his elevation, all must read. He is, in himself, proof that Catholicity and patriotism can coexist—that the religion of your forefathers is compatible with the full and perfect enjoyment of freedom. Who has done half so much for his own country? Who has done half so much to exalt the character of an Irishman in England? When he first came to England's shore he was looked upon as a hostile invader. Now, when known, he is regarded as a deliverer. The most liberal ministry ever known to England owes its permanence to O'Connell's powerful support; and the vilest faction that ever dishonoured any government, or disgraced any country, owes its ignominious expulsion from office to his uncompromising hostility. Already has he wiped the badge of slavery from the forehead of every Catholic; and through his exertions the fell and murderous creed of Orangeism is virtually extinct. Great have been his achievements; but battle-fields have yet to be honoured by his prowess. He has to abolish the odious and anti-Christian tithe

FIESCHI.

FIESCHI.—The execution of Fieschi and his two associates derives an interest, apart from the enormity and magnitude of the crime, from the character of the principal criminal. We will not say that France is incapable of furnishing many individuals who could vie with that "other ambitious Corsican;" but we doubt if England could furnish one. Our murderers and thieves are a heavy race of villains. Even the highwaymen of old, the aristocracy of the order, seldom were capable of feats, whether of generosity or ruffianism, calculated to relieve their commonplace acts of shooting and plundering. Of one of the crack men who kept our grandfathers in wholesome fear for their heads and their breeches-pockets, the late Charles Mathews and the laborious gentlemen who catered for him could fish up from the obscurity of the past no other reminiscence than "Damme! pips!" The wit and the humour of the most accomplished cutthroat that graced the eighteenth century had evaporated, with the exception of this solitary specimen. Turpin, who still lives in the historical recollections of middle-aged gentlemen's gentlemen, is famous for the exploits of his horse rather than his own. In our times we have little except the dregs of the profession left us. Corder was as sleek of mind as of face — a snug little man, who advertised for a wife, brushed his hat, wore clean linen, went to chapel, and relished a hot supper and drop of something comfortable. The Red Barn was a lucky accident in his tame history, that took from the horrors of his crime the accumulating horror of dulness. Fieschi stands eminently forth when compared with such vulgar souls. His is the poetry of scoundrelism. An *homme des lettres*, we might say a *savant*, he quotes Italian sonnets, particularly noting the emphatic words; he is a lover and a wit; but above all things, he piques himself on his nice sensibility. Louis Philippe would infallibly have perished but for the shade of dear Monsieur L'Avocat flitting in the line of the infernal machine, and causing the tender-hearted murderer to aim awry. He would have died and made no sign, had he not been turned from his obstinacy of purpose by the penetrating glance of that *ancien ami*. Gratitude won from the subdued hero the confession which terror would have solicited in vain. He could be a liar on purpose, but he was a true man *par sentiment*. A parallel to the ambitious Corsican will be sought in vain in modern England; but something approaching to one may be found in the criminal records of a people of whom sobriety of imagining and of act has been commonly described as the characteristic — our worthy neighbours the Scotch. About twenty years ago, a person named David Haggart was hanged in the northern metropolis, for the murder of the under-turnkey of Dumfries jail. The interval which the considerate law of Scotland allows to a *condamné* to make up his accounts worldly and spiritual, Haggart employed in composing a narrative of his exploits. The tale was a marvellous one, somewhat exaggerated,—for David does not seem to have thought that a few lies would greatly add to the balance of his other debts, but it is well-written, and possessing a certain lawless charm of its own. It might be a curious inquiry how Sister Peg and Lewis Baboon, two creatures so opposed in most things, could contrive to generate a pair whose resemblance was so intimate. The Caledonian ragamuffin, however, falls prodigiously short of his Corsican antitype. "The cold in clime are cold in blood." Haggart was content to adopt the sympathies of his countrymen by tales of hairbreadth 'scapes from the iron grasp of the cousins of Dandie Dinmont at Kelso fair, or of the dextrous abstraction of a five-pound note from the greasy pocket of a Jedburgh butcher. Fieschi's doings aimed at the sublime; his was a murder of combination. His crime would have been great in its accomplishment; it is magnificent in its failure. Had Louis Philippe fallen, France would have been rescued from domestic enemies; as he did not, it is secured from foreign enemies. The patriotic indignation of Fieschi has saved his country from the fury of Nicholas. It would be difficult to say whether greater thanks were due to him for missing than he might have claimed for hitting his mark. Haggart, who was a clean-limbed, handsome young fellow, went to be hanged with a blithe countenance and a light step; but Fieschi ascended the scaffold with the port of a conqueror going up the Via Sacra. His was not an execution — it was a sacrifice. Haggart was content to commit his fame to his book; Fieschi grasped at present as well as posthumous honours. He would prove to his countrymen that his oratory was equal to his other attainments: he gave them a parting speech —determined in the close of his career, as in its course, to make all possible noise in the world. Such a character could not be without influence on his more immediate companions. That the amiable mistress Nina was deeply imbued with the fine-toned sensibility of her friend, is very evident. How touching was her complaint of the injustice of *Messiers les redacteurs!* they had described her as blind of the right eye—it was of the left. Do the French sympathise with such personages as Fieschi? Were his vanity and his quackery assumed, from a knowledge of what was pleasing in the eyes of the Parisian *badauds*? Or was he simply actuated by a love of display, common to him and his compatriots? The study of effect is commonly attributed to Frenchmen as their besetting weakness. They can neither do good nor evil, it is said, unless the manner as well as the matter of the action be calculated to strike. Their "love of approbation," in phrenological phrase, exceeds their "self-esteem." It is not "what will truth," but "what will Mrs. Grundy say?" Such at least, according to common fame, used to be the French character. The Revolution (the *old* Revolution) is sometimes described as having had a consolidating effect — as having abated much of the frivolity of the *ancien regime*, and rendered Frenchmen as grave if not as dull as John Bull himself. Something of this improvement has, we think, been apparent even in the case of Fieschi. His exit was numerously attended; but we do not hear that any one bid God save him. The levee of the lovely Nina is indeed crowded by the idlers of the French capital, and a cup of coffee from her fair hand is eagerly contended for; but curiosity would effect as much even amongst ourselves. Still it is to be regretted, that even this lowest description of reflected applause should be accorded to the memory of one so utterly unworthy. Fieschi was a coward as well as a villain. The elaborate machinery of his crime speaks an anxiety for his own escape, which a murderer of ordinary courage would have despised. The understanding as well as the *morale* of that society is exceedingly questionable, where the impudent galimathias of such a creation could procure tolerance, much less admiration.—*Spectator.*

MURDER.—A murder of a most atrocious character was committed near the village of Lumley, in the county of Durham, on Saturday night last, on the person of an aged individual, named Richard Taylor, a shoemaker. The deceased left Cocken, on his way to Lumley, at an early hour in the evening, and the deed is supposed to have been perpetrated between seven and eight o'clock. The body was found near a footpath, between those villages, by two boys, on Sunday morning. The head had been beaten until it was almost flat, and the brains were found scattered about the ground. The unfortunate old man, who was of an inoffensive disposition, and much respected in his neighbourhood, was robbed, it is believed, of between ten and twenty shillings in silver. Two men, habited as sailors, who were begging near the place in the course of the afternoon, and had conducted themselves in an insolent manner, have been apprehended on suspision of being the murderers. A Coroner's inquest was appointed to be held on the body on Monday, but was adjourned to Thursday, and is further adjourned. Five men have been taken on suspicion of having perpetrated the murderous act. —*Newcastle Journal.*

RESISTANCE TO THE STAMP LAWS.

(To the Editor of the Leeds Times.)

SIR,—The meeting held in the Court House, on Monday last, on the subject of the newspaper stamp duty, was, with one exception, a very cheering one indeed. On the point to which I allude, I should have spoken at the time, had I not been desirous to preserve the unanimity of the meeting; however, as such matters ought not to pass by entirely unnoticed, I take this opportunity of correcting the mistaken views which several of the speakers evidently labour under, with regard to the violation of the existing stamp laws.

It is certainly inconsistent for any body of men, possessing the power of enacting or of repealing laws, to violate instead of repealing them; and the stale cry of "keep the laws, while they are such," ought always to be listened to by such people. But, that the laws are binding upon those who never had a voice in the making of them, I totally deny. This declaration may awaken discussion, but reason will always pronounce it correct.

Should the Poles break the laws which Nicholas has imposed upon them, how many thousands of Englishmen would, with their plaudits, rend the air in honour of the heroic deed? We should certainly believe the act a praiseworthy one, and compatible with every principle of justice. Now, Truth teaches the same doctrine over the whole world, and that which would be worthy of praise in Poland, would be no less so in England. "Oh, but," some may say, "there is no parallel between the two cases." Well, let us see. Would the Poles have made such laws as now disgrace their unhappy country, had they been left to their own choice? Certainly not. Then the law could not have been broken, not having been made. Force was the maker, and force has a right to be the breaker.

It is the unenfranchised, as a body, who break the stamp laws. Now, were "Castlereagh's Six Acts" passed by the power, and with the free concurrence of the unenfranchised people, or in defiance of, and against their power and free concurrence, for the purpose of keeping them in subjection and bondage? Let the speeches of the Whigs of that day answer. We are all sure that such laws could never have passed a house of legislators chosen by the consent of the yet unenfranchised people—then, where is the difference between the Poles and the breakers of the stamp laws of England. Nicholas has only made laws against the will and consent of the Poles, and Castlereagh has done the same against the unenfranchised of this country. Both used *force*, when necessary to obtain their objects. Nicholas had his massacres in Warsaw and Castlereagh in Manchester, besides the threatening alteration of the armed force employed in this country about that time; then, to what other conclusion can we come, than that the stamp laws are purely the offspring of force; nor is that force which created withheld from sustaining them. Emancipate the people and they will repeal, rather than break, those obnoxious laws which mitigate against their interests. Government disdains to fight with moral weapons, nor will they permit the working class to possess any other than physical; surely, then, it must be hard to hinder them from using the only arms they have. "They may petition"—they do—so may the Poles; but, to grant the prayers of the petitions is at the option of Nicholas, and of the English government. But then these laws are admitted to be *bad* by the very government itself, while, at the same time, they are sending hundreds to prison for breaking them. A legislature that acts thus can neither be deemed wise nor honest. According to Paley, "Utility and expediency are the grounds of obedience to the laws, and when both these are swept away, resistance becomes a duty." That they, the stamp laws, are useful, none but those who are lovers of ignorance will affirm, and that they are expedient, none but peculators and men of the like kidney will assert. I believe Locke considers that such laws as the Six Acts are "better honoured in the breach than the observance;" in short, it is difficult to reason any other way; for, according to our knowledge of ethics, to destroy or to break that which is bad, is good; therefore, if a law is bad, its working must be bad too, and to prevent such workings must be doing good, for it is a prevention of evil that has always been regarded as a beneficial thing. These are some of the most weighty arguments, of a moral kind, that can be used; but there are others which may weigh heavier with some men. I will state them. They are precedents. I don't regard precedents as *moral* arguments, but as *circumstantial*.

Few have forgot the memorable declaration of Earl Fitzwilliam that he would pay no more taxes until the Reform Bill had passed; for this he was much applauded; yet that applause would have been far more justly applied to the breakers of the Stamp Laws, and for these reasons — Fitzwilliam was a direct maker or upholder of the laws he recommended to be broken; besides, he did not consider it a bad one, nor was he seeking to destroy that identical law, but another—the law which empowered the boroughmongers to sit in Parliament. This is not the case with the breakers of the Stamp Laws.

If Earl Fitzwilliam has a right to break the laws which he or his ancestors have taken part in making, while at the same time he has power to move for their repeal, surely the unfranchised have a right to break the laws made by force and against their will and interest, for the purpose of keeping them in ignorance and slavery.

Take another instance: — the Constitution declares, "that no pensioner or placeman shall sit in the House of Commons;" and this, mind, is not only considered as one of its *beauties*, but an actual GEM. Now, what is there more talked of, by both Whigs and Tories, than the preservation of the Constitution, especially its excellences? and, will it be believed that both these parties are in the daily practice of breaking one of its most beautiful and fundamental principles. Yes, this very government who are incarcerating the venders of the unstamped, destroying their trades, breaking up their homes, and driving them to desperation, for the purpose of upholding a set of bad laws, made by force against the people to keep them in subjection, are actually in the daily and hourly practice of violating one of the most essential and useful parts of the Constitution.

Reader, pray think the case over, and judge for yourself; then tell us if "there is one law for the rich and another for the poor," and whether the rich do not make both to suit their interests, will, and caprice, without consulting the most important subject to the nation, viz., the interests of the whole people.

BOBADIL.

Leeds, Feb. 17, 1836.

DREADFUL FIRE IN A THEATRE, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIX PERSONS BURNT.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 17.—The *North Bee* contains a detailed account of a dreadful accident which occurred here on Sunday. This, the first day of the holidays, was a day of affliction. At four o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Laha-man's theatrical booth, from a lamp which was hung too high setting fire to a beam. In order to warn the public of the danger, the curtain was drawn up; eight wide doors were immediately thrown open, and a great part of the audience escaped unhurt; the remainder might have done the same, but those in the pit all crowded to a narrow passage, which was soon blocked up. Those who were thrown down were trodden under foot, the roof fell in and covered the crowd with firebrands; of above 400 persons who were in the booth, 121 males and five females perished, in all 126; about ten more were severely injured but hopes are entertained of their recovery. All possible exertions were made, and the Emperor himself arrived with the first detachement of firemen. The thousands of persons who crowded the spot were kept back by the presence of the Emperor—by an awful sense of the greatness of the disaster not the slightest disorder occurred. The bodies which seemed to have some signs of life were conveyed in sledges to the Admiralty, where every attention was paid. The crowd in silence opened a broad passage for the fire engines and the sledges, and at nightfall everything had been done that was possible on such a lamentable occasion.

Died at Low Coniscliffe, county of Durham, February 25th, Mr. James Burn, aged 102, father of uncle Ben, and grandfather to Jem Burn the pugilist, he has lived in the house he died in above 40 years, and has resided in the same village since he was 12 years old. Also died the same day, next door, Mr. Francis Naisbit, aged 84. Low Coniscliffe contained a short time ago 84 inhabitants, and amongst them were 10 people whose united ages amounted to 800 years, and 10 whose ages amounted to 600 years. Old Burns has a son living in Darlington, nearly 80 years of age, who is father of a numerous family and great grandfather, so that old Jemie was a great grandfather.

CHATHAM RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

At the large Assembly Room, Hammond-hill, Chatham, on Monday, 29th Feb., by seven o'clock, about 700 persons had assembled. All evinced much cordiality with the sentiments uttered by the several speakers. Before the Chairman was named, Mr. E. Preston, of Birmingham, briefly addressed the meeting, and proposed three times three cheers for Thomas Wakley, Esq., and the fearless friends and heroic victims of the glorious unstamped.—Mr. P. said he was anxious to awaken a Birmingham spirit in the men of Kent, and as he was a sort of political missionary preaching the good news of national salvation, he hoped the meeting would excuse the obtrusion—which he, as a stranger, made upon them at so early a period of the meeting. (Cheers). He would now give them three times three, and a thundering three times three were then given with much spirit.

Mr. Harvey was then called to the chair, and in a neat and pithy speech, opened the business, which was warmly cheered.

Mr. Owden moved the first resolution, and said, —Fellow-men, were I to consult my own feelings I should not trespass upon this meeting, I should leave the speaking part of the business in abler hands. I am an uneducated man, and have therefore a claim upon your indulgence. The subject which we are met to discuss lies at the root of all evil. Our misrulers know that we are ignorant, and they therefore presume to tyrannise over us—they, under this persuasion, palmed upon us the Irish Coercion Bill, and the Poor Starvation Bill—but was political light once thrown upon the minds of the people, their enemies would never dare to propose such measures. Give us but the liberty of the press, and the ignorant would soon be wise, and wary as well as wise, and consequently bad laws could not be imposed upon them.

Mr. Addaway said he rose to second the resolution with much pleasure. He belonged to the working classes, being brought up to agricultural labour; therefore he could not clothe his ideas in the flowers of rhetoric. He had read almost every sort of political publication issued for the last forty years. I am well acquainted with the agricultural portion of the nation. I know their feelings, their prejudices, and their sufferings, arising from political and religious ignorance—forty years ago the poor man had his garden and his common rights, and his cottage was not rented at above fifty shillings, but now five, six, and eight pounds are extorted from him—no garden, no common rights—he had witnessed many reformations, but they had been rather curses than blessings. The working classes have ignorantly assisted the aristocracy to bind the shackles upon their own limbs. They, the aristocracy, say we are ignorant, but they tax knowledge —hypocrites that they are. They made us cry with them the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill—but the unstamped press has made us wiser, and we see no use of the tree without its fruits—we want a free press, the ballot, and many other things besides. The Bill is nothing without its effects. It is a sun without beams, a fire without heat, a shadow without substance. All the unstamped have honestly and fearlessly advocated popular rights, but the stamped-press productions, in the main, are a scandal and a foul disgrace to the nation. Maidstone is an instance of this; here we have a proof of the trucklingspirit of the stamped. *The Journal* was a Whig liberal—*The Gazette* was a rank Tory. Suddenly they both turn their coats —*The Journal* becomes converted to Toryism, and *The Gazette* to Radical Whiggism. I don't like like sudden conversions, either in religion or in politics—to me they savour of hypocrisy. I want good solid reformation. I want to see a reform in the state of the agricultural labourer's condition, in that of our dockyard artizans, and the mechanics of the manufacturing districts; but if ever we are reformed, we must ourselves be the instruments of the reformation. After many other very excellent remarks, delivered in a plain, straightforward, and heartfelt style of simple eloquence, amid enthusiastic cheers, the worthy old speaker sat down.

Mr. T. Hains, the Secretary of the Association, rose to move the second resolution, and said, we are met here for a radical cause—I am a Radical—I may seem but a youth, but it has been observed by Solomon, that a poor and wise child is better than an old and foolish king who will not be instructed. I have read of many foolish kings; but I do not say *we* have got one. No; we have got a REFORMING KING—a PATRIOT KING—a true British SAILOR KING. (loud laughing and cheers). My motion speaks of the hypocrisy of the Whigs—I agree with it—they are hypocrites. They said the Reform Bill, which the people wrung from them, would produce many other *good bills*. Ay, so it did—Was not the Coercion Bill, a *good bill?* a righteous bill! a humane bill! Was not the Poor Law Bill, a *good bill?* Was not the Sweep's Bill, a *good bill?* (laughter) not forgetting the Calthorpe-street concern. The want of a free press was that which occasioned all this. But the hypocrisy of the Whigs is more glaring in their persecution of the heroic unstamped, than in any thing else. Every operative ought to see a paper every day, but they could not read the stamped without endangering their morals—every body knows what public houses—especially those of Chatham are—temperance would be the result of a free press—ignorance is the fruitful source of all crime. The majority of the working classes are no more fit to be trusted with the franchise than the middle classes are. The Whigs have given us some relief—they have made soap cheap—and we may wash our skulls—but the interior is left without cleansing. Earl Grey said he would stand by his order—so must we by ours. (Cheers).

Mr. Huchings briefly seconded the resolution, and called upon his fellow-workmen to sign the petition and assist the association.

Mr. Dad proposed the third resolution, and briefly addressed the meeting. Mr. Taylor seconded, and Mr. Preston warmly and eloquently, amid great cheering, supported the resolution. He observed, that in the days of his juvenile ignorance he had fought in thirteen engagements on the ocean in support of tyranny and against civil and religious liberty. It was a hard case that he could not now lend a hand in *supporting* liberty. He was getting old, but he was yet tough; and he trusted, notwithstanding all the cankerworms that had gnawed his battered hulk, he was an old block who had produced a many radical chips. As a political missionary he had suffered nine years and three quarters' martyrdom in the dungeons of tyrants; but he had nailed his standard to the mast head of the old Britannia, and would go down, if destined so to do, with his colours flying. (Applause).

Mr. Weeden proposed, and Mr. Taylor seconded the fourth resolution.

The meetiug was well and most orderly conducted. We consider Chatham has done itself great honour in producing such a set of true hearts and sound bottoms, as the men of the Radical Association.

MARYLEBONE RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

ON Tuesday evening this great and influential Association held its usual weekly public meeting at Circus-street, Marylebone, at eight o'clock. Though the evening was wet, the place was crowded. Mr. Marshall again took the chair, as the debate was an adjourned one on the separation of Church and State. The resolution before the meeting was, "That in the conviction of this Association, the connection between Church and State is oppressive, unjust, irreligious, and unnatural; and that all compulsory payment for the support of religion ought to be abolished." The merits of this resolution had been thoroughly discussed before time. Dr. Webb now moved an amendment, to the effect "That the separation of Church and State was a party question; and that this Association do not meddle with party questions, but that it secures the co-operation of all that it can for the purpose of gaining the great and universal objects which it has in view, viz. universal suffrage, vote by ballot, annual parliaments, equal representation, and the no property qualification for members of Parliament."

Mr. Savage replied to Dr. Webb, showing that this was not a party but a general question—that it was not a question of religion, but a question of civil legislation; and a question in the settlement of which, a great principle of justice was involved.

Mr. Macconnell replied at great length to the arguments of Dr. Webb, (notes of which he had taken) and was loudly cheered in his reply. Mr. Paton followed along with some others in the same strain, all being, not only for the separation of Church and State, but for this Association petitioning for the separation of Church and State. Dr. Webb's amendment not being seconded, the original resolution was then put and carried with acclamation after a very interesting debate.

During the time Mr. Macconnell was speaking, Mr. Wakley, M.P. entered the room, to acknowledge in person his sense of the honour done him by the Association in passing him a vote of thanks for his promptitude on the newspaper stamp duty question He was received with applause, loud and long, that for some time interrupted the business of the meeting. After the business of the meeting was concluded, he rose to make his acknowledgment, which he did in a very appropriate and acceptable manner, and went at considerable length into the subject with which his acknowledgments were connected, viz. the taxes on knowledge, his motion on which in the House of Commons comes on on Tuesday night next. Mr. Wakley was loudly cheered.

The meeting separated at half-past ten.

SOUTHWARK RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

ON Monday evening, at eight o'clock, at the Artichoke Tavern, Kent-street, Borough, a very full meeting of this young, but growing Association, was held, and Mr. Witts was called to the chair. A little preliminary business was first disposed of, and then the Chairman announced that the question for discussion was, "What advantages would arise to the productive classes from the establishment of Radical Associations?" He then called on Mr. Macconnell, who went thoroughly into the subject, and showed that a knowledge of political rights—of the reasons on which those rights were grounded —of the advantages which would arise from their possession and exercise, would accrue to the working classes from such Associations; and, moreover, that these Associations would unite the productive classes in bodies for the object of getting those rights by all legal and constitutional means, and was loudly applauded.

Mr. Catchpool, Mr. Alfred Witts, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Green, and others, addressed the meeting, which was full of interest, with great effect.

A decision was then unanimously come to to form a penny subscription for the unstamped, and a Committee and Treasurer were appointed.

Mr. Sharpe stated that he had already got between fifty and sixty requisitionists to the High Bailiff of the Borough of Southwark, to call a meeting at the Town Hall to petition Parliament for the *total* repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers. This intelligence was received with loud applause.

The subject for discussion next week is, "*The Funded System.*" Several new members were added to the Association.

TOWER HAMLETS RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets was held on Monday at the Black Horse, Curtain-Road, for the purpose of forming a Radical Reform Association. The chair was announced to be taken at eight o'clock, at which time there were present at least 1500 individuals, which number was considerably increased during the proceedings. Thomas Murphy, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair, when he came to the front of the platform and addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which he regretted that the Parliamentary duties of Mr. Hume, and several other liberal members of the House of Commons, deprived them of the pleasure of seeing their staunchest and best friends on the present occasion. Mr. Bell, in an eloquent speech, moved, and Mr. Smelt seconded, the first resolution, which was carried unanimously. "Resolved—That in consequence of those to whom power is delegated having axed that power against the liberty of the major part of the community of this extensive empire, and arrogated to themselves those rights which all should enjoy; we feel it an essential and paramount duty to form ourselves into a Radical Asssociation, to obtain by every legitimate means, the extension of the franchise to all who pay, or are called upon to pay, directly or indirectly, towards the maintenance of the state." Mr. Russell moved, and Mr. May seconded, the next resolution, which was as follows:—"Resolved, that the principles of the Radical Association for the Borough of the Tower Hamlets, consist of the following five grand fundamental principles: universal suffrage — equal representation — vote by ballot—annual Parliaments—and no *property* qualification for members of Parliament." Mr. O'Brien moved, and Mr. Woodhouse seconded, the last resolution:—That the Rules and Regulations of the of the St. Marylebone Radical Association be adopted by the meeting, as proper to govern the new Association of the Tower Hamlets." A vote of thanks was awarded by acclamation to Thomas Murphy, Esq., for his conduct in the chair, who, on returning thanks, congratulated the meeting on its respectability and order, and the unanimity that prevailed throughout the whole of the evening's proceedings. The meeting separated at a quarter before eleven, in the greatest harmony and order.

SURREY RADICAL ASSOCIATION.

THE usual weekly meeting of this Association took place at their chapel, Portland-street, Walworth, near St. Peter's Church.

Mr. Brown moved that the two resolutions that were passed last Monday evening be again submitted to the consideration of the meeting. He said he moved them together to save time, as they had another to submit to them, and after being seconded by Mr. Price in a very able speech, shewing the Poor Law Bill is but an effect of property legislation, were both again passed unanimously.

Mr. Webber, in a very eloquent speech, which was much cheered, moved the following resolution "Resolved—That we will use our utmost endeavours to be represented in Parliament by members of our own choosing, without reference to a qualification of property, who will represent labour, the real wealth of the nation." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Puddefoot, after which, the meeting adjourned till Monday evening next at eight o'clock, when "Annual Parliaments" will form the subject for discussion.

G, DOUTHWAITS, Hon. Sec.

N.B. There is a lecture and discussion held every Sunday evening at this chapel at 7 o'clock.

TOTAL REPEAL OF THE STAMP DUTIES ON NEWSPAPERS.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Hebden Bridge and its vicinity was held at the Shoulder of Mutton Inn, on Shrove Tuesday, the 16th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the total abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers. Mr. R. Sutcliffe was called to the chair, who, in opening the business of the meeting, stated that the subject demanded their most serious consideration. The present laws enabled the person of property to read newspapers, but they prevented the poor man, who stood the most in need of information, from so doing; and, therefore, he considered, in this instance (as in many others), there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. He believed he could not adduce a better proof of the impropriety of permitting the newspaper tax to continue than the general feeling existing against it, and a general demand for its repeal. He considered that every man ought to have an opportunity of reading the newspaper by his own fire-side, instead of having to go to the public house, where too frequently bad habits were engendered. He concluded his observations by reading the notice calling the meeting.

The meeting was very ably addressed by Messrs. Wilkinson, Cliffe, Rushton, and Howorth (from Halifax), and produced an effect on the meeting, which will not soon be forgotten. It would be impossible to give a mere outline of the eloquent speeches they delivered on the occasion. One sentiment, and one alone, that was responded to by the meeting was, to never rest satisfied till the whole of the stamp duty on newspapers was repealed.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously, and a petition founded thereon was adopted, and which is now in the course of signature, and will be forwarded to John Fielden, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons:—

1. That this meeting heartily approves the publication of unstamped newspapers, they being the only means within the reach of the working man, by which he can possess himself of political and general information.

2. That this meeting is of opinion that infinitely more moral disgrace attaches to those who enforce and execute such odious laws (as are now enforced for the suppression of unstamped newspapers), than to those men who violate them; and that this meeting feel it their duty thus publicly to express their opinion, and to petition for the repeal of these disgraceful statutes.

3. That this meeting deprecates the measures resorted to by the Stamp Office against the venders of the unstamped, and makes it necessary for the people at once to take a firm and fearless position, and to purchase them at all hazards, in defiance of the stamp authorities.

4. That a petition, embodying the above resolutions, be presented and transmitted to John Fielden, Esq., M.P., for presentation to the House of Commons; and that Lord Morpeth, M.P., Sir George Strickland, M.P., Daniell O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Colonel Thompson, M.P., J. S. Wortley, M.P., and J. S. Buckingham, Esq., M.P., be requested to support the prayer thereof.

5. That a vote of thanks be given to Henry Hetherington and John Cleave, for their undaunted and persevering efforts in striving to free the press from the obnoxious stamp duty.

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS!

Now publishing, price 2d.

TRAVELS in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, through the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan Territory, Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts; with Advice to Emigrants. By RICHARD SHORT.

Also, price 1d., or 7d. for 13, to give away,

WHO OUGHT TO EMIGRATE?

And, price Eightpence,

AMERICA AND ENGLAND CONTRASTED,

In a Series of Letters from Settlers in the United States and Canada. With an Introduction, comprising all necessary Information for Persons desirous to Emigrate.

"This is a manual we can cordially recommend."

Morning Chronicle.

London: Wakelin, 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; sold at 18, Commercial-place, City-road; 126, Strand; G. Purkess, Compton-street, Soho; and by all Booksellers.

TITHES, CHURCH-RATES, &c.

Now publishing, price 6d., 48 pages foolscap 8vo.

THE LIKELIEST MEANS TO REMOVE HIRELINGS OUT OF THE CHURCH. Wherein Is discovered of, Tithes, Church Fees, and Church Revenues, and whether any Maintenance of Ministers can be settled by Law. By JOHN MILTON, Author of "Paradise Lost."

"This is a cheap and neat reprint of the immortal Milton's nervously-written and ably-reasoned tract. It should be extensively distributed and closely studied at the present time."—Sacred Star.

"This cheap reprint is timely. * * The genius of Milton has endowed his essay with vitality. The English is strong and nervous, the reasoning close, the argument strictly logical; and the sacred nature of the topic somewhat subduing his powers of sarcasm, it affords a good specimen of his 'controversial merriment.' But perhaps the distinguishing characteristic of the tract is the learning it displays. Within the compass of forty-five short pages, the Author selects from the Scriptures, the Fathers, the Councils, the Laws of England, and the history, both of England and the Roman Empire, all that is necessary for his purpose."—Spectator.

London: Wakelin, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; sold also at 18 Commercial-place, City-road; 126, Strand; 12, Stretton ground Westminster; Purkess, Compton-street, Soho; Guest, Birmingham; Bready, Sheffield; Heywood, Manchester; J. G. Smith, Liverpool; J. Hobson, Market-street, Briggate, Leeds; and by all Agents of this Paper in town and country.

LORD MELBOURNE & MR. COBBETT.

Now publishing, price Threepence,

POPAY, THE POLICE SPY; or, a Report on the Evidence laid before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Truth of the Allegations of a Petition presented by Mr. Cobbett, from Members of the National Union of the Working Classes, resident in Camberwell and Walworth, in which they complained that Policemen were employed as Government Spies. By W. COBBETT, M.P. for Oldham.

London: Wakelin, 1, Shoe-Lane (one door from Fleet-street) and sold by all Booksellers.

FRANK'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

The peculiar diseases for which the Specific is applicable are particularly described in the directions accompanying the medicine. The efficacy of Frank's Specific Solution of Copaiba is verified by the following, amongst other numerous certificates from the Medical Profession:—

TESTIMONIALS.

From J. H. GREEN, Esq., F.R.S. one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. FRANK'S Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 25, 1835."

From B. COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., surgeon to Guy's Hospital and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. BRANSBY COOPER presents his compliments to Mr. GEORGE FRANKS, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSCH, Esq., House-surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton garden.

"My dear Sir,—I have given your medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time and with more benefit to the general health than any other mode of treatment I know of. The generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply.

"I am, dear Sir, your's very truly,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

"Greville street, Hatton garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by G. Franks, surgeon, 90, Blackfriars-road, and may be had of all its agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Bowling, St. George's-circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgware-road, London; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith-walk, Edinburgh; and of all Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.—CAUTION. To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars-road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied at a liberal discount from the proprietor.

** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day, as usual, until Two o'clock.

For COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING, HOOPING COUGH, &c.

COLLIS'S ESSENCE OF HONEY. — This valuable Essence possesses all the medicinal properties of HONEY in the highest perfection, which renders it agreeable to the most delicate stomach, and from its salubrious properties it preserves the lungs from the effects of damp and putrid air in this variable climate; it stills the most tormenting Cough, procures rest, and quickly produces a free and gentle expectoration. It constantly takes off the fever, clears all obstructions of the breast and lungs of ever so long standing, recruits the strength, raises and refreshes the spirits, and restores the health of a common cold in a few hours. If it be in the power of *medicine* to stop the ravages of that cruel disease *Consumption*, Collis's Essence of Honey will effect it.

Prepared and Sold Wholesale (only) and Retail by R. JOHNSTON, Chemist, 68, Cornhill, London, at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle, or Three in One, 2s. 9d. Sold also by T. Prout, 229, Strand; J. Sanger, 150, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; the Apothecaries' Hall, Blackfriars-road; Wilcox, Without; Stirling, 86, Whitechapel; and most Medicine Venders.

ADVICE.—TWO PHYSICIANS (Licentiates of the College of Physicians, London) ATTEND alternately at Mr. WAYE'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 118, Holborn-hill, from One till Two o'clock every day, and from Twelve till One on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at his residence, Ashville-house, Battersea-fields. Patients whose finances will not admit of their paying the usual fee, calling at those hours, receive the gentleman's advice gratis. Expensive and new medicines prescribed are dispensed at the usual druggists' prices. A surgeon and apothecary in constant attendance.—Two hours every evening (from seven till nine) are devoted to surgical cases, at the Institution in Holborn.

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, and are always made use of at several public Hospitals, as the most successful treatment for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all Venereal Disorders, curing, in the short space of a few days, with ease and secresy, by one small pill for a dose; their operation is imperceptible, not requiring confinement, or the slightest restraint of diet or beverage; they do not disagree with the Stomach, nor cause any unpleasant smell to the breath, as is the case with all remedies. They are the most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, and Scorbutic affections, and all eruptions of the skin, and are unequalled for removing Whites and their consequences. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known over the world, and have lately been found to be very efficacious in curing Grocer's Itch. Sold in boxes at 2s. 9d. and double boxes 4s. 6d. each, wholesale, by appointment, by HANNAY and Co., No. 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London; and retail by Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Oram, 38, Blackman-street, Borough; Hendebourk, 326, Holborn; Bowman, 22, Piccadilly, Manchester; Gerdes, Druggist, 22, Church-street, Liverpool; H. Bellerby, York; Brook, Huddersfield; Webb, 38, New-street, Birmingham; Mills, Bristol; and at one respectable shop in every other town in the kingdom, and any shop that has not got them will procure them from London if they have them ordered.

HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.—An eminent Medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the stomach, and bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy old age;—for that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

Are particularly recommended, formed with the Sulphate of Quinine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice Stomachic and Aperient Drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of stomach and bowel complaints, indigestion, loss of appetite, sensation of fulness, sick headach, pain and oppression after meals, habitual costiveness, flatulence, shortness of breath, stomach coughs, spasms, worms, and fits in children and grown persons, and all disorders incident to the stomach. They are of great efficacious in the cure of colds, agues, asthmas, rheumatism, gout, jaundice, dropsy, and gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess,

PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE UNSTAMPED AT WANDSWORTH.

A VERY numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Wandsworth, Clapham, and its vicinity, was held on Friday sen'night, at the Ram Inn, Wandsworth, in behalf of the freedom of the press, and a long time before the time arrived for for taking the chair, the large room was crowded to excess.

Mr. Heather was unanimously called to the chair, who briefly related the object for which the meeting was convened, and called on Mr. Reeve, of Clapham, to propose the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—*Resolved*, "That it is the opinion of this meeting, that all taxes that are imposed on the public press, are intended to retard the progress of knowledge, and consequently the advancement of human association to happiness and prosperity; and to prevent that great moral developement of the mind of man, which fits him for the possession of that moral and political power which ought to be associated with self-government." He considered the resolution which he had just read, one of vital importance to the great majority of the whole community,—it involved the happiness of the mass of the people, and yet he was sorry to see the great apathy of those whom it most deeply interested—(Cheers.) Great struggles must be made with the common enemy to carry any question, and he was aware that not only perseverance was necessary to support a public liberal journal, such as the *True Sun*, or the unstamped, but it was their duty to demand a free press as their right. After making several observations on the different parts of the resolution, he concluded by stating, that he thought the time was not far distant when the working classes would arise from that deadly slumber into which they appear to have fallen, as regards their political rights, and he trusted that the exertions they were now making would have the desired effect—(Hear.)

Mr. Donnor, in a neat and appropriate speeeh, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Sharp rose to propose the second resolution, and stated in various ways the benefits that would arise by the total abolition of the tax on knowledge. It had been stated by the opponents of a free press, that if the tax was repealed, it would open a channel for dangerous and immoral conduct. But he most solemnly denied the assertion; it was not the working community who wished for any subjects of immorality; no! it was the higher circle who erected that description of information to arouse their deadening passions, which was brought on by constant profligacy and debauchery. If a free press had existed only a few years ago, he contended that the Dorchester victims would never have left this country; therefore it was high time for them "*to be up and stirring*," and not let the present crisis pass over without showing the government that they demanded to be made acquainted with their political rights.—(Cheers.)

A gentleman (whose name we are not in possession of,) seconded the resolution. He had been a strong and unflinching advocate in the cause of the "*great unstamped*," because he considered it would improve the general manners of the working class. It was not because there were any immoral contents in Mr. Cobbett's Register that made it objectionable to the Aristocracy, but because he (Mr. C.) told them too much of the truth, which was offensive to their ears.—(Hear.) He had not seen one stamped paper that had firmly and fearlessly advocated a free press; no, we were by them called levellers, and they would make us believe that the only doctrine we would wish to carry into execution was, that if they had 10*l.* and ten neighbours who had none, they were bound to give them 1*l.* each; why the idea was ridiculous in the extreme, as we entertained no such notion; but this, like many other things, was a weak invention of the enemy, which they know how to appreciate. He was sorry that there was not present some of those men who had stood forward in the heat of the battle, such men as Cleave and Hetherington, as they would then see that the men of Wandsworth were most anxious in their cause, and he considered that if the duty was repealed, they owed it not to government, but to them, and all who had embarked in the same cause.—(Cheers.)

Mr Reeve wished to make a few observations respecting the law as it now stood: it was both tyrannical and unjust, and like other such laws, called aloud for the working classes interference. He strongly condemned the Orange Lodges, and was happy to see these base nests of aristocrats fairly grappled with, and drew a forcible comparison between the present situation of a body of men united together for the worst of purposes, and the Dorchester labourers, who only united for almost a legal purpose,—why, he would ask, was the former to remain, while the latter were banished from their native soil? He hoped to see the time when the former would be banished for ever, and the honest and industrious return in peace to the bosom of their families—(Loud Cheers); that ministers would see that nothing but the total abolition would ever satisfy the wishes of the people. It was a most contemptible farce that the Whigs were playing now,—first making it a revenue question—then wishing to know the effect it would have on the minds of the people. Why, he would tell my Lord Melbourne what effect it would have, and he (Lord Melbourne) well knew it. It would put them in possession of more knowledge—make them feel more of their independence and weight in society, and make them also look closely to their political rights.—(Cheers). This resolution was seconded by Mr. White, and carried.

A vote of thanks was then given to the members of the Southwark Radical Association, for their prompt attention to aid the men of Wandsworth, and Mr. Catchpool, in behalf of the Association, returned thanks.

The chair was then vacated, after thanking the chairman for his impartial conduct, and the meeting separated at half-past eleven, highly delighted with the success of the object for which they

C MEETING HELD AT THE L, LEICESTER, FEB. 29, T. Q., MAYOR, IN THE CHAIR, OWING RESOLUTIONS WERE

unshackled freedom of the public ssary to insure its integrity, and to rrection to public opinion, which is of mportance in the support of free go- and to the welfare, liberty, and happ- very nation.

in the opinion of this meeting, the arrived when the government is en- move the whole of the oppressive duties bers, and that any longer postponement portant measure will only lead to the hat the government have an interest in ng ignorance, which has always been e to the morals and happiness of the le and the main support of tyranny.

That since knowledge is the source of morality, th, and power, any tax upon knowledge is ly injurious to the prosperity and happiness of people: As knowledge is allowed on all hands be the great preventative of crime, it ought to be given largely to the poor; that no government can be entitled to respect and confidence that keeps the people in ignorance, and then punishes them for the crimes which are the unavoidable result of that ignorance.

4. That a petition to the House of Commons, founded upon the resolutions now submitted, be adopted by this meeting, and after having been signed by as many persons who may be so inclined, shall be forwarded to Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., for presentation; and that E. L. Bulwer, D. W. Harvey, J. A. Roebuck, T. Wakley, and H. Warburton, Esqrs. be requested to support its prayer.

The following is a copy of the Peition:—

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Operatives and other Inhabitants of the Borough of Leicester and its vicinity,

Sheweth.—That the majority of your petitioners reckon themselves among the many thousands in Great Britain, who feel grateful to your honourable house for having given them the benefit of the late reform in the Municipal Corporations: but your petitioners conceive at the same time that nothing really beneficial and useful to the kingdom at large can be effected or appreciated while the majority of the people remain in ignorance.

That your petitioners are most ardently desirous of obtaining knowledge, conceiving thereby they shall elevate themselves in the scale of creation, that in endeavouring to obtain this noble end, your petitioners suffer most severely from the pressure of the oppressive burdens commonly known under the name of "Taxes upon Knowledge."

That your petitioners being convinced that ignorance and vice of every kind, whether in relation to our political, social, moral, or religious condition are intimately allied, feel astonished that in so enlightened and free a country as this, these ignorance perpetuating taxes should be so long continued.

Your petitioners therefore earnestly entreat your honourable house, that you would be pleased entirely to repeal all such laws as restrict the circulation of knowledge, whether by creating a monopoly into which none can enter but those who possess large properties, or by imposing a direct tax, which the labouring classes and those standing most in need of information cannot afford to pay.

And your petitioners beseech your honourable house to give them aid in attaining this noble destiny of their being to which they so ardently aspire, by entirely abolishing the whole of the taxes upon newspapers.

And your petitioners as in duty bound will, &c.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF VEGETABLES.

THE kindred nature of all plants is surprisingly shown by the power and effect of their growing and fructifying when grafted on each other—one organization attaching its vascularity to that of another, and feeding on its sap. The ancients took some pleasure in these experiments, for Plutarch saw and notices, in a garden on the Cephissus, an olive upon a juniper, a peach upon a myrtle; pears upon an oak, apples on a plane-tree, and mulberries upon a fig. In Holland a rose was grafted on an orange-tree; and, in our times, carnations have been engrafted on fennel, and a peach upon a mulberry. So an inhabitant of Lyons inserted on the same stem red and white grapes, peaches, and apricots. Such facts prove the absolute similarity in nature of the different classes of the vegetable kingdom. Their general system and principle of life are the same. It is the specific and purposed variation of their organizations, which, from the same material elements, causes the specific diversities of their products to appear. No result is a random accident.

Plants have been manifestly designed and framed on the principle of improvability. This also highly distinguishes the latent powers of their living principle, and its vast superiority over inorganic matter. It is a truly wondrous faculty, for it is one of the greatest distinctions of man. Animals have it to a certain degree, but very limited, and apparently far less than vegetables. The productivity of animals cannot be increased like that of plants. The human capacity for progression is not more clearly visible than that of which so many vegetables have been found susceptible, that it may not unreasonably be inferred to be a law of their constitution. Very agreeable, but surprising, transformations have arisen from this property. The rose is the product of cultivation. The original plant, from which all our beautiful varieties have proceeded, is considered by botanists to be the common wild briar. Our plums are the cultivated descendants of the sloe; the peach and nectarines, of the common almond tree; filberts are the improvements of the wild hazel; the delicious apples, whose species may be now reckoned by hundreds, are the cultured successors of the small austere crabs and wildings, which swine will scarcely eat; the original pear is a petty fruit, as hard and crude. Our corn was once in a state very like grass; our cauliflowers, cabbages, and other domestic vegetables, are the artificial products of human skill and of vegetable improvability. It is this undiminishable and undecaying property in plants which may rescue us from that chimerical dread of a superabundant population of the earth, under which we have been labouring for the last thirty years. In nature, the law of population has never exceeded that of the productive power of vegetable life, and never will. All that concerns human beings has been made upon a principle of benevolence. The same principle continues the system and superintends the working, and will always adapt the provision to the necessity, and supply further assistance if new exigencies should require it. But nothing supernatural, this point is likely to be wanted. Cultivated produce has hitherto outrun population in every country, and there is every appearance that it will always do so. Two laws are visibly in operation in nature; one, that it shall not produce spontaneously, the other, that its produce shall be always increasable by human labour and skill. Ordinary but diligent exertions of these have hitherto abundantly sufficed for all that has been needed. Local distress may arise from temporary seasons and want of (or arrangements to prevent) intercourse, but never from a failure in the powers of vegetable nature. The extraordinary instances of the productiveness of nature, which, even under the usual course of things, frequently appear and can be produced, are sufficient to dispel all injurious doubt and unmanly apprehension, by showing us that plants, even as they are now, yet possess the most gigantic possibilities of productive power. I allude to the instances of unusual produce which happen in some parts every year, and which I have noted from the daily papers: as oats.—An oat stalk taken from a field on Sealand, near Chester, had 237 grains. Another, on a field lately part of Cockermouth Common, had 251. A wild oat at Milton was ten feet high, and had 150 grans. One ear of black oats at Mansfield was fifteen inches long, and contained 283. In 1824, a single grain of oats having fallen on a quantity of burnt clay, produced 19 stems, and 2,945 grains. Wheat.—A single grain of Talavera wheat sown in a garden at Weston, near Bath, in September 1819, had in August afterwards produced 73 stalks, and yielded 7,445 grains. One of the greatest increases of *wheat* that I have met with, is that mentioned in the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Millar, by repeated divisions, obtained from a *single seed* of wheat 500 plants, which yielded 21,109 ears, and about 576,840 grains, weighing 47 pounds, all the produce of one single corn. Such effects have arisen from a combination of local circumstances that have not yet been studied. The phenomenon is admired when it occurs, but the natural cause is never explored. But they are demonstrations of the latent and indefinite productibility of vegetable nature, which make the dread that any increase of human popuiation will cause famine, a fanciful chimera: for no one will in this age contend that the industry and intelligence of the searching mind may not discover the means of imitating and obtaining the same results which temporary accidents have occasioned. The principles of nature will therefore never fail. But it will always be necessary for wise laws and individual equity and benevolence, in every country, to cause her bounties to be sufficiently shared by all its inhabitants. Her produce first comes into the hands of a few, under the social system of protected property; to be afterwards distributed, through the thousand channels of the arts and industry, which civilization, as it advances, establishes in every country; and by the assisting hand of occasional beneficence, for the sustenance of all. Nature can only thus generally provide. She places her bounty in the fields; she leaves it to man to apply and to disperse, because human instrumentality can do this most effectually. This is accomplished by every one seeking some mode and path of social employment, in which each obtains his own support, and, at the same time, is contributing, by his individual talent, labour, and produce, to the comforts of others, and to the welfare of the whole." — *Sharin Turner's History of the World.*

THE CORN LAWS.—When that tyrannical despot, Queen Elizabeth, held sway over England, on a certain occasion, when a list of the monopolies granted by her was being read to the House of Parliament, one of the members stood up and asked, "Is bread not among the number?" "Bread!" said every one with astonishment. "Yes, I assure you," replied he, "if affairs go on at this rate, we shall have bread reduced to a monopoly before next Parliament." This evil, which our ancestors could not even hear named without astonishment, has unhappily befallen the present generation. The poor mechanical or mental labourer of the present day, after he has hardly earned his scanty pittance, must not purchase even the "staff of life" where he can obtain it the best and the cheapest. No. It hath pleased the legislature, in its wisdom, to appoint certain shops ("the shops of the landowners"), where, and where only, this most necessary of all necessaries can be purchased, and that, too, at a price nearly double its real value. And this monopoly, also, like every other, sacrifices the interest of the many on the shrine of "the good of the few."—*Carlisle Journal.*

Tuesday a wager for a rump and dozen was decided at the Castle Inn, Brentford High-street. The wager was, that reckoning three grays to each black or brown horse, which passed the above inn, between eight o'clock, a.m., and two o'clock p.m., the grays would far exceed the other colours. As the clock struck eight, a person selected by Mr. Cullen, the proprietor of the inn, was locked into an upper room, from whence he was liberated at two o'clock, when, on the numbers being cast up, it was found that 515 brown, 98 black, and 106 grays had passed the inn during those hours, and of course the backers of the grays lost by 295.

FRENCH DELICACY.—Such is the passion for smoking among the lower class of females in French prisons, that they make pipes of bread, in which they smoke snuff, tobacco being prohibited,

THE CITY MEETING ON NEWSPAPER TAX.

(*The following Letter will be read with interest.*)

Langham-place, 2d March, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR,—Whatever may be my other avocations—and they are many, public and personal—I look upon the abolition of the stamp duty on newspapers as of such permanent importance, that I will readily sacrifice every other duty to attend that which I believe to be the greatest of all.

But, as in none of my exertions, however zealeus, for the expression of liberal and just ideas—can Ireland be by me forgotten—will you allow me to remind you that the Tories are endeavouring to perpetrate one of the most base and atrocious insults that ever that selfish and unjust faction have committed, by refusing to Ireland an equal measure of Corporate Reform with that already obtained by Scotland and England. I submit to you that it would well become the generosity and justice of the citizens of London to arouse on our behalf and scout with virtuous indignation the palpable injustice and indignity intended by that party, which is stained already with the tears and the blood of my unhappy countrymen. However this may be, you shall command my ready attendance on Monday, or on any other day that suits public convenience. I have the honour to be, my dear sir, your very faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

To David Wire, Esq.

TAXES ON KNOWLEDGE.

AT a Meeting of Journeymen Printers, held at the Clarendon Hotel, Birmingham, on Monday, February 22nd, 1836, Mr. John Harlow in the chair.

Moved by Mr. F. Price, and seconded by Mr. Wootton:—

1. That in the opinion of this Meeting, the happiness and prosperity of a nation does, in a great measure, depend upon the knowledge diffused among the people. That the art of Printing having now arrived to a very high degree of perfection, is capable of being rendered a more efficient instrument than it has hitherto been, in the great work of civilization.

Moved by Mr. Taylor, and seconded by Mr. Ruglan:—

2. That experience has shown that there is an ardent desire on the part of the people of this nation to acquire a knowledge of passing events, without which no man can properly perform his duties to society;—that Newspapers are the best medium by which such knowledge can be communicated; but that the stamp duty, causing the price of Newspapers to be very high, prevents the great bulk of the people from acquiring this knowledge;—that, therefore, the continuance of the stamp duty on Newspapers is most impolitic and unjust.

Moved by Mr. J. Dodd, jun., and seconded by Mr. Russell:—

3. That it is the opinion of this Metting nothing less than the total repeal of the stamp duty upon Newspapers will be satisfactory to the nation, or give to the press that freedom which it is the interest of the people it should possess.

Moved by Mr. Cooper, and seconded by Mr. Holland:—

4. That a petition in accordance with the foregoing resolutions, be presented to the House of Commons, and that Thomas Attwood, Esq., be respectfully requested to present, and Joshua Scolefield, Esq., to support the same.

JOHN HARLOW, Chairman.

AT a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Liverpool, convened by Public Advertisement, in compliance with a Requisition, by the Worshipful the Mayor, in the Sessions House, in Chapel-street, on the 25th of February, 1836, to consider the propriety of addressing both Houses of Parliament, praying for a repeal of the Tax upon Newspapers, and all other Taxes upon Knowledge.

William Wallace Currie, Esq., Mayor, in the chair. It was moved by Samuel Hope, Esq., seconded by William Brown, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That the unrestricted knowledge of human affairs, by convincing a people of the advantages of good laws and institutions, forms the best security for public order and morality.

It was moved by James Brancker, Esq., secondsd by the Rev. James Martineau, and

Resolved unanimously—That as the press is the great instrument of civilization, the stamp duty on newspapers is peculiarly objectionable; since if it is enforced, it excludes the great body of the industrious classes from social and political knowledge; and if it is evaded, renders the instructors of the people violators of the laws.

It was moved by Lawrence Heyworth, Esq., seconded by Joseph C. Ewart, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That in proportion as the people of these realms are called upon to discharge electoral and other political duties, it is important that they should enjoy the amplest means of forming a sound and independant judgment on all questions affecting the well-being of society.

It was moved by William Rathbone, Esq., seconded by William Stuart, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That it appears to this meeting inconsistent in the Legislature, to give annually £20,000 for the diffusion of knowledge, and to receive £1,000,000 by taxes tending to its restriction.

It was moved by Christopher Rawdon, Esq., seconded by James Mellor, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That no existing interests of capitalists, and no fiscal considerations ought to prevent the total and immediate abolition of the newspaper stamp duty, since the smallest amount to which it can be reduced, would retain many of its evils, and require the whole of the present machinery for its collection; and if retrenchment to the full amount of the tax should be impracticable, an impost might easily be substituted which should not make the revenue of the state minister to the ignorance of the people.

It was moved by Thomas Smith, Esq., seconded by James Ryley, jun., Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the requisitionists.

W. WALLACE, CURRIE, Mayor.

The Mayor having left the chair, it was moved by Egerton Smith, Esq., seconded by Edward Willmer, Esq., and

Resolved unanimously—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to his Worship the Mayor, for the readiness with which he acceded to the wish of the requisitionists, and for the courtesy with which he has presided.

CLAIMS OF MR. BUCKINGHAM.

TO THE BRITISH PUBLIC.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN!—In *The Sun* of Thursday last, which brought us the shameful intelligence that the just and recognized claims of Mr. Buckingham for compensation from the East India Company have been negatived by a Reform d House of Commons, the Editor, while he does himself honour by expressing his surprise at this decision, considers us with the assurance, that those claims, being founded in justice, must *ultimately* be allowed. Assuredly they will; but not until we obtain triennial Parliaments, the ballot, and household suffrage; for the evil doings of the aristocracy in the Colonies are of such *frightful extent*, that if a precedent for compensation were established, Government would be overwhelmed with similar claims, the record of which five hundred folio volumes would be insufficient to contain! This horrible reason why such a precedent should be established is, I fear, the true reason why Mr. Buckingham has been defeated. Yet how so, if our Radical friend, Mr. Roebuck, opposed him. The Tories, I have often thought, must be clever fellows, because they have invented a new name for rascality; I know not whether the Member for Bath means to do as much for Whiggism, but I already suspect he will have no occasion. Perhaps Mr. Roebuck is aware that the claims of oppressed talent and honesty, though often delayed, have been known to pay good interest. If the merchants of this country have scarcely a clearer right to their debts receivable than Mr. Buckingham has to compensation from the East India Company, to his children, if not to him, their bread will be restored, or justice is dead in heaven. But what is to become of him in the meantime? He is no longer young; he has a family; and plundered as he has been of his early and hard-earned means of living, how is he to live? The cost of bringing his claims before Parliament this Session cannot be less than five hundred pounds. Why did not Hobhouse permit the humble and reformed Commons to decide upon them last year? Is it not enough to deny Mr. Buckingham justice, without inflicting on his honourable poverty ruinous expenses? Or is Sir John determined that we shall *never* forget the Honourable Company? No matter. The people of England will not consent to be deprived of Mr. Buckingham's services in Parliament. If 200 petitions have been sent in favour of his claims, there is public virtue enough in the nation to subscribe a sum of money for the purchase of an annuity sufficiently large (and it need not be large) to lift him above the sneers of the enemies of free trade and the people, in or out of Parliament. We have now an opportunity of refuting the assertion so scornfully made by an Honourable Gentleman in the honourable and reformed House, that we are always ready to *petition*, and never to *pay*. Surely the representatives of commercial constituencies—the Hindleys, the Strutts, the Ewarts, the Thorneleys, the Scholefields, the Brothertons, the Hutts, the Potters, the Bentincks, the Listers, the Stricklands—will support subscriptions in their respective boroughs, to secure a decent competency to a man who has lost fifty thousand pounds, with all that it might have made, and spent two-thirds of a most active life in fighting for mankind their great battle of commercial liberty; a man who has *done* more for free trade than any other man now living; a man who has been the suffering instrument of God in giving to India an unfettered press, and who has opened for us a new market in the East, ten years, at least, before we could have obtained it without his assistance. Oh that it depended upon the navy to decide whether Mr. Buckingham should have an independent crust in the evening of his troubled day! There is not a British seaman, in any part of the world where our bannered cross is flying, who would not gladly give a month's pay to "The Sailors' Friend," the great, the eloquent, the down-trodden, yet still unconquered and victorious, advocate for the abolition of flogging and impressment. The people of Sheffield have at this moment before their eyes, in one of those deadly strikes, of which the corn monopoly is the fruitful parent, a powerful reason for concluding that we have not one friend too many in the House of Commons. When I was a lad, there were neither strikes nor unions. If a man left his master in those days, they parted with breaking hearts. But we had then no anti-profit laws; merchants and manufacturers could afford to stock goods; and when the orders came, they were executed out of stock. But we have now a law which, restricting food, while it cannot restrict numbers, causes every additional child to subtract something from the national rate of profit; so that no merchant or manufacturer can now afford to keep goods in stock, for there is not five per cent. gross profit on them: consequently, when the orders come, the goods are all to make, and as time is an ingredient in the production of all useful things, strikes and unions, in the present state of the law, are inevitable, whether they succeed or not. And will the artisans, the manufacturers, the merchants of commercial Sheffield—will the ELECTORS of Nottingham, by refusing to aid such men as Mr. Buckingham, when trampled upon by the enemies of free trade and the nation, give effectual support to laws which declare, "That trade shall quit our shores?"—laws which, converting the principle of population into a curse, compel the workman to say to the widow, "Thy son shall not work!"—to the orphan, "Thou shalt not be bound apprentice!"—to the virgin, "You shall not marry!"—to the master, "Your orders shall be executed in Germany?" Surely, they will not aid the rancour of party vileness, by the sting of popular desertion, and giving Mr. Buckingham's sufferings the consecration of ingratitude, make them sacred to injustice, a monument for ever of the deeds which monopolists are capable of perpetrating at home or abroad, and their advocates of defending in that honourable assembly which is said to represent, not the paced paupers, but the self-supported men of Great Britain. What is the loss of workmen's wages, and merchants' profits, what the destruction of our cotton or file trade, compared with the ultimate consequences of those laws, which, if they continue, will drive *all* trade from this country, and produce a catastrophe such as never yet has been witnessed under heaven, a volcano of horror, a Niagara of blood? If the workmen of England wish for good and steady wages—if the masters do not intend to remove their capitals to other lands—if the wealthy wish to live in peace, and the peaceable to die in their beds—they will take good care that the service of such a man as Mr. Buckingham in Parliament shall not be thrown away for a crus of bread. Fellow Countrymen, I am he who never yet told you a falsehood!

Sheffield, Feb. 27, 1836. EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

GOVERNMENT AND THE UNSTAMPED.

(*True Sun.*)

IT is now very generally rumoured that ministers contemplate reducing the stamp duty on newspapers to one penny, and issuing protective laws on behalf of the stamped newspapers. It is even rumoured that a power of excise will be put in force against the venders of the "illegal" papers. We sincerely hope that the Radical members will not accept a measure which will aggravate what it is intended to remedy, but insist on a *total* repeal of the obnoxious tax for upholding ignorance.—The *juste milieu* House of Commons legislates for the upper and middle, to the exclusion of the productive classes. The solitary penny is the symbol of aristocratic contempt for the people. The first penny is the tax which keeps the poor man out of the market of knowledge. Surely the miserable fiscal impost of a penny tax cannot be justified on any plea of financial expediency. What motive, then, can be assigned for the retention of a fraction of the tax other than the reluctance of ministers to enlighten the people. The restriction of the franchise is supplied by confirmative evidence in the denarial tax about to be imposed, that the present House of Commons, mainly constituted of lords, lordlings, and "squirearchs," has no sympathy with the people. Every Radical member who compromises on the question should be regarded by the productive classes as a traitor to the people—as a Liberal in profession, and an Aristocratic tyrant in feeling.

STOCK EXCHANGE

DURING THE WEEK.

The funds, both English and Foreign, have been quiet this week, presenting on the face of quotations but little variation from day to day, and being much on the whole about the value of last week, securing, however, but very little business, to the great annoyance and sorrow of the bankers and jobbers. There has been nothing of the least excitement in Parliament, and our news from Spain, though unfavourable on the whole, has not been of a serious character. Cordova's leaving Vittoria open to the Carlists has destroyed all confidence in him on the London Stock Exchange; but still there is great faith in Mendizabel, although there is a great wish that he was more explicit in his plans. He continues, however, to find money to pay all the expences of the army when due. The consequence of this varied news has been to keep Spanish bonds much at the figures of last week. The highest price this week has not been above 46¼, and the lowest not lower than 45½; on Wednesday they were 45¼ ⅜. The passive bonds have been 15, and the deferred 23¼ 24. Owing to dissentions in the Portuguese parliament, and rumours of a change of ministry at Lisbon, Portuguese bonds have gone down 1 per cent. lower than the prices of last week. The 5 per cent. bonds have this week been 82⅝; on Wednesday they were 82½. Belgian, Dutch, and Russian securities have been at 103½ for Belgian; at 55 and 105 for Dutch, and 110¼ 111 for Russian. Brazil bonds 86½ 87. The English market has been very tranquil, and the advance of last week, occasioned by the news that the United States Government had accepted the English mediation in the French rupture, has this week been fully sustained. On one day only, and that but for a short time, did consols decline from 91⅝ ¾ money, and 91⅞ 92 account. The decline was not above ⅛ to ¼. On Wednesday they were 91⅝ ¾ money, and 91⅞ 92 account. Exchequer Bills were 20 22 at the beginning of the week, but declined to 19 20. Bank stock has been 218½, India stock 258 259, which are quite as good prices as last week.

It was settling day in the Foreign market on Monday; the balances were considerable, but all was satisfactorily adjusted.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.—There are, it is well known, a vast number of Irish labourers in New York, but it is probably not known with what affectionate care they remember Ireland, and the mother, the aunt, or the sister, whom they may have left there. Themselves the poorest of the poor, the first thought the majority of them entertain, on earning some miserable pittance, is to save it up for transmission home; their own present comfort, except in the consciousness of such kindness, has the least share of their concern:—The following statement was enclosed to me by an excellent Quaker, a partner of the house from whose books the document is extracted, with a letter which I need not insert here, but will add, that the statement is incontrovertible:—"From the 1st of January 1834, to the 1st of May 1835, Abraham Bell and Co., of New York, have received from the working classes of Irish emigrants, that is, from common labourers, farm servants, chamber maids, waiters, &c., to remit to their friends and kindred in Ireland, the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars, in amounts varying from five dollars upwards. The average amount of the whole number of draughts sent is twenty-eight and a half dollars each." Mr. Power adds, that instances are constantly occurring of labourers, landing at a good season, going to work, though hardly able from weakness, and at the end of their first week bringing three or four dollars to be sent home. And of such stuff is the "improvident" peasantry of Ireland made!—*From "Impressions of America," by T. Power, Esq.*

REPEAL OF THE NEWSPAPER TAX.—The Leeds petition for the repeal of this impost, agreed to at the meeting held last week, was dispatched to E. Baines, Esq., for presentation, on Thursday evening. Upwards of 20,000 names have been attached to it.—*Leeds Times.*

WANTED, about fifteen or twenty mins from London, a Small House and Shop, suitable for a Bookseller and Stationer, with a small Circulating Library. Any person having a Shop to Let in a good thoroughfare, at a low rent, may hear of a tenant by sending the particulars, post paid, to T. B., Post-Office, Tonbridge, Kent.

WE know it to be a fact, that no house in London are selling TEAS of equal quality at so low prices, as are to be had at Barnards's Warehouse, No. 32, Little Pulteney street, Golden-square, opposite Walker's-court.
N. B.—Wanted a Young Man who has an out door connection.

CLOTHES FIVE PER CENT. on the ACTUAL COST PRICE, at No. 1, Bonverie street, Fleet street.
A Handsome Superfine Suit for Five Guineas.

	£. s. d.
Superfine Dress Coats	2 12 6
Best Cashmere Trousers	1 4 0
Boys' Suits, consisting of Three Garments	1 12 6

W. STORY, removed from No. 5, Bridges street.

CAOUTCHONE, OR INDIAN RUBBER.
THE great Interest excited by the late Trial in Common Pleas, on the Manufactures connected with this substance, has induced us to prepare a statement, for which we have no room this week. We shall, in our next number, demonstrate the propriety and necessity of destroying, root and branch, this most abominable monopoly. We shall show our readers whether Captain Burley, of Manchester notoriety, is to continue to ride over the necks of the people of England in Indian Rubber Boots, as he did at the famed field of Peter, loo, in 1817.

A PARTNER WANTED.
IN an Established and profitable business, a Steady Young Man, who can advance 150 to 200*l.*, he will have to take an active part and will have the opportunity of learning the business. All letters directed to V. Y., Post-office, Sheffield, stating the age, will have due attention.
N.B.—All Letters post paid.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE OPPRESSED.
AT a General Committee Meeting of the Subscribers for conducting the Prosecution against eight Informers for the false imprisonment and ill-treating of Mr. Reeve, the following subscriptions were paid over to the Treasurer:—
Collected by Mr. Watson, per Treasurer, 1s.; Mr. J. Bell, *NewWeekly True Sun*, per ditto, 5s.; by Mr. Reeve, 3s. 9d.; in the Parlour of the Sun, Union-street, Borough, per Secretary, 2s. 10d.; at the Rising Sun, East-lane, per Mr. Dunn, 2s. 6d.; by Mr. Willis, per Mr. Reeve, 2s. 4d.; by Mr. Dunn, 1s. 1d.; by Mrs. Fryer, 1s.; by Mr. Bartlett, per Secretary, 1s.; by Mr. Brown, 10s.; by Mrs. Cook, per Treasurer, 6d.—£2. 9s. 10d.—Making a Total of £10. 7s. 10½d.
The Committee will meet on Tuesday evening next, at Eight o'Clock precisely, at the Canterbury Arms, Upper Marsh, Marsh-gate, Westminster-road, to receive Subscriptions, &c.—N.B. The Sun of 8s. 3½d. was collected at the Meeting held in Theobald's-road on Wednesday sen'night.
JAMES CATCHPOOL, Hon. Sec.

TOWER HAMLET RADICAL ASSOCIATION.
THE ABOVE ASSOCIATION call upon all those who love freedom and hate oppression, to come forward and enroll themselves on next Monday evening, 7th, at Eight o'Clock, at the Bishop Blaze, New Inn yard, Shoreditch.
JOHN O'BRIEN, Sec.

GREAT RADICAL ASSOCIATION, MECHANICS' INSTITUTION, CIRCUS STREET, MARYLEBONE.
NOTICE.—The Subject of "The Separation of Church and State" having been discussed at the three previous Weekly Meetings, and considered of so much importance, stands further Adjourned until Tuesday Evening next, March 8th, at Eight o'Clock. J. RUSSELL, Sec.

MANCHESTER RADICAL ASSOCIATION.
NOTICE.—The Question for Tuesday, the 8th of March, to be discussed in the Association Rooms, Spear-street, is the Propriety and Necessity of opening a Sunday School in Manchester, on the Principles of a pure Republican Government, in order to direct the youthful minds of the Rising Generation to that form of Government, most likely to produce the greatest happiness to the greatest number.
By order of the Committee, Feb. 29th, 1836.

SOUTHWARK RADICAL ASSOCIATION.
A PUBLIC MEETING of the above Association will be held on Monday Evening next, at Mr. Green's large Room, the Artichoke, Kent-street, Borough. The subject for discussion will be Universal Sufferage. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock precisely.
J. CATCHPOOL, Hon. Sec.
P. S.—The Secretary will be in attendance to enroll the names of any persons who are willing to join this thriving Association.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, SHEFFIELD.
THE Subject for Discussion next Sunday Evening, is the Five Great Principles of the Radical Association, to commence at seven o'clock.
Admission 1d., Ladies free.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Finsbury Radical Association, will take place at the Hole in the Wall, Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, on Wednesday, the 9th of March. The subject for discussion, Universal Suffrage, when persons may enrol their names. By order of the Committee.
JAMES HOGAN, Sec.
N. B.—No money for admittance.

TO VENDERS OF PERIODICALS, &c.
NO 5 of the WEEKLY REPOSITORY of Military and Naval Achievements, Tales of Fiction, Romance, &c., price 1d., will be published on Saturday, March the 5th, 1836, beautifully illustrated. This work, on account of its original and interesting Tales, is allowed to be one of the best Periodicals of the day, and may be had early of Messrs. Hetherington, Strand; Berger, Holywell-street; Wakelin, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street; Parkis, Compton-street; Yates, Bridge-street, and all booksellers.
London: Thomas D son, 11, Paternoster-row.

LONDON DORCHESTER COMMITTEE.
MONTHLY LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR JANUARY, 1836.

	£. s. d.
Mr. Davies	0 1 6
Mr. Hewett	0 13 0
No. 13 B. L. of F. S. O. C.	0 10 9
No. 1 B. L. of F. S. O. C., per Mr. Taylor	0 17 3
No. 8 B. L. of F. S. O. C., per Mr. Boon	0 13 6
Norwich F. S. O. C. and friends, per Mr. Roberts	2 5 6
A few Tin-plate Workers, per Mr. Amos	0 4 10
A few Smiths, per Mr. Killick	0 4 2
Mr. Hoare	0 2 5
Collected at a Concert at the Rose and Crown, Colville-court, January 12, by F. Jarrett	1 10 0
Summer's Workshop, Bond-street, per ditto	0 4 6
Carpenters at Pearse & Guerrier's, per Mr. Tapson	0 6 3
Dorchester Philanthropists, per Messrs. Baker and Murphy	1 0 0
Smiths and Carpenters at Mr. Hendry's, per Mr. Gardiner	0 4 2
Three Friends, per ditto	0 1 6
Lecture at Hall of Science, City-road, per Mr. Wenlock	0 7 2
Operative Ropemakers at Robertson's, per Mr. Hammond	0 17 4
Ditto at Huddard's, per G. Day	0 9 0
Ditto, per Mr. Brown	0 3 0
Ditto, per Mr. Cox	0 2 8
Ditto, per Mr. Day	0 0 10½
	12 17 6¾
Paid Mr. Sansom by Mr. Brydle, being the third portion of Mr. Hetherington's Money	6 8 0
	16 5 6¾

RECEIVED BY TREASURER DURING THE MONTH.

Newcastle, per Mr. Harris	0 17 9
Friends at Bristol, per Mr. Chappell	1 7 0
Huddersfield, Third Subscription, per Mr. Pitkethly	11 10 6
Cambridge, per Mr. Wade—Compositors at the Pitt Press, 14. 4s.; Pressmen at ditto, 10s. 2d.; Sundry Contributions, 2*l.* 15s. 10d.	4 10 0
	37 10 9½

EXPENDITURE DURING THE MONTH.

	£. s. d.
Allowance to Families	6 8 0
Letters	0 2 0
Collectors' Books and Paper	0 1 0
Expences at Hall of Science on night of Lecture	0 2 0
Printing Lists of Subscriptions and Bills for Lecture	0 12 6
	7 5 6
Balance in favour of the Fund	30 5 3¾
	37 10 9½

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, W. D. Saull, Esq., 15, Aldersgate-street, and by the Secretary, R. Hartwell, 35, Brooke-street, Lambeth, and at the Committee Room, Turk's Head, King-street, High Holborn. The Committee are not responsible for any Subscriptions from the country unless sent as above. The Accounts are publicly Audited on the last Wednesday in each month at the Committee Room, where the Committee sit every Wednesday.
The Committee act Gratuitously.

CHEAP BOOKS, on Sale at 1, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street.—ONE SHILLING each.
Bloomfield's Poetical Works, containing—The Farmer's Boy, Rural Tales, Wild Flowers, &c. &c.
Byron's Miscellaneous Poems, consisting of Hours of Idleness, English Bards and Scot